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Indian Treaties Affecting Lands in the Present State of Illinois.

By Frank R. Grover.

The romance and interest that ever surrounds "Indian Days" in America seems never to wane. As the years go by the younger generation of Americans turn from the Indian tales of their ancestors—the relations of the actors themselves, in the days of the Pioneer, to the countless books and writings that are ever painting vivid word pictures of the North American Indian in the days of his glory—before he became the victim of a white man's civilization. His traditions, myths and legends, his character, his eloquence, his manners and customs, the wrongs he has done and those he has suffered, have all in their turn supplied endless themes for the historian, the poet, the ethnologist and the writer of fiction. Longfellow's Hiawatha, as well as Schoolcraft's Tales and Legends, gathered

> "From the forest and the prairies,
> From the Great Lakes of the Northland,
> From the land of the Ojibways,"

have not only permanently fastened their charm upon their first readers, but will forever interest their descendants yet unborn.

A subject that has heretofore been given frequent but only incidental attention is the Indian treaties, which have generally been considered only as the title papers, by which the white man acquired a white man's title to the Indian's land. It is my purpose to tell you regarding some of the Indian treaties affecting lands now constituting the State of Illinois.

To follow and describe all of these treaties in detail and their historical importance would not only extend this paper and discussion beyond reasonable limits, but would require

in effect the writing of the history of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys during those eventful years in American history that have intervened since the beginning of the American Revolution. It will therefore be my plan and purpose to consider these treaties more in their general aspect and significance than to follow all of them in the detail that would require unprofitable repetition respecting transactions and negotiations much alike in plan, purpose and results.

A very instructive summary of the plan and purpose of these Indian treaties is set forth by Mr. J. Seymour Currey in his recent history of Chicago (vol. 1, page 202), in the following concise words:

"From the time of the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, there was a series of Indian Treaties extending over thirty-eight years, particularly affecting the region of Illinois. Some of these treaties were merely declarations of friendship, others provided for territorial cessions, while some renewed the conditions of former treaties and included as participants additional tribes. The provisions of these treaties were often not clear to the ignorant chiefs, who, after the agreement was made and ratified, would raise objections and demand another council. The Government would then frame up a new treaty, including the former provisions as well as added ones, and again the chiefs were gathered to sign away, usually unwittingly, still more of what remained to them. The odds were all against them, with their unstable conditions of land tenure, their ignorance and barbarity on the one side, and the keen, often unscrupulous wits of the government agents on the other side. Finally came the great Treaty of Chicago in 1833 which provided for their removal to the west. It was long before the significance of this agreement came home to them, and they realized but slowly the seriousness of the Great Father's intention to send them away from their dwellings to new lands."

It is undoubtedly true that so long as there are historians to write, there will be most divergent views expressed regarding the rights of the Red Man, and how those rights have been violated and infringed, both in the methods of negotiat-

ing treaties, their fraudulent provisions, and inadequate compensation for lands, and in the matter of subsequent performance. It is very easy to espouse the cause of the Indian as the proprietor of the soil, the child of the forest and of the plains cheated by dishonest and unscrupulous government agents, with the use of whiskey and the gaudy and attractive wares and merchandise that resulted in the United States securing title to an Empire for a few cents an acre.

And, on the other hand, to remember the Indian as the vices of the white man's civilization had made him, and to then conclude that, after all, the requirements of civilization and progress—the survival of the fittest—made it a foregone conclusion that he must pass away.

To espouse either view is not within the scope or purpose of this paper. The facts speak for themselves. Probably neither view is the correct one. That in concluding many treaties, and in the performance of them, both the Indians and the government agents were fair is undoubtedly true. That later, in concluding some of the treaties here under consideration, the land-lust of the white man and the necessities of progress and the pioneer on the one hand, and the great reluctance of the Indian tribes on the other, to be ever crowded out of their native lands and pushed farther and farther to the west, led to methods on the part of government agents that were both questionable and an indelible disgrace to both the responsible agents themselves and a government that would countenance such action by later ratification, seems only too true.

One writer says: "No Government ever entertained more enlightened and benevolent intentions toward a weaker people than did that of the United States towards the Indian, but never in history, probably, has a more striking divergence between intention and performance been witnessed."

An Indian's view is also quoted by the same author in the following words: "When the United States want a particular piece of land, all our natives are assembled; a large sum of money is offered; the land is occupied probably by one nation only; nine-tenths have no actual interest in the land wanted;

if the particular nation interested refuses to sell, they are generally threatened by the others, who want the money or goods offered, to buy whiskey. Fathers, that is the way in which this small spot, which we so much value, has been so often torn from us." (Quaife, in Chicago and the Old North West, p. 179.)

Over and over again have the Indian orators presented similar complaints, both in councils among themselves and in conference with government agents when treaties were under consideration. And here it will not be out of place to briefly consider what the Indians on such occasions have had to say for themselves, of their relations to the white man and their rights as original proprietors of the soil.

Historians of reputation and standing have often treated the Indian Councils with Government Commissioners, when treaties were under consideration, very lightly, and with scant regard for the feelings of the Red Man, who quite generally was then and there not only requested but *required* to leave his home and native land and to depart to some remote country that he knew not of. One of these writers says: "An Indian Council, on solemn occasions, was always opened with preliminary forms, sufficiently wearisome and tedious. * * * An Indian orator was provided with a stock of metaphors, which he always made use of. * * * The orator seldom spoke without careful premeditation, and his memory was refreshed by belts of wampum, which he delivered after every clause in his harangue."

It is no doubt true that on some of these occasions the ceremonies were tedious and prolonged, and that some of the Chiefs delivered harangues burdened with useless and oft repeated metaphor. But it is no less true that we are indebted to the Indian treaties for the careful preservation of Indian oratory hardly equalled or excelled by the white man with all his books, his culture, and his learning. We are told by good authority that many of these great speeches, however carefully translated, necessarily lose the charm of the Indian tongue, that by intuition deals with nature in all its poetic beauty.

That it is not useless flattery to so designate the words of the Indian orator on such occasions, is plain and apparent when it is considered what he had at stake, that nature in the first instance made him an orator, which often accounted for his being the spokesman of his clan or tribe, that perhaps for months he and his tribesmen had given close heed and thought to the coming council and the importance of its decision; and at last, when called upon to speak and when he arose in the presence of the great men of the Indian Nations, the assembled Indian multitude and the attentive government agents, the orator—if orator he really was—met the climax of his career as the representative of his people and poured out his heart and soul with his best and final words as an earnest advocate of their righteous cause.

Indian metaphor so frequently used on such occasions had not only the poetic tinge, but added force as well as ornament to the speech, whether it be designated as oration or harangue. Its merit may be best judged by the fact that the sayings of these "Indian children" in addressing the council have not only been carefully preserved as part of our literature, but borrowed repeatedly and used over and over again, by the white orators of our own day, until they have permanently become figures of speech of our language. (See illustrations of such metaphorical sayings and expressions, Haines' American Indian, chap. XL, 111.)

Caleb Atwater, in writing a history of the Treaty of Prairie du Chien, that will receive later mention, thus speaks of the Indian orator at treaty making councils: "Before him sit the United States Commissioners, attended by a great number of military officers in full dress, the Indian agents, interpreters, and an army of soldiers under arms; the cannons with lighted matches, and indeed all the proud array of military life so fascinating to men in all ages of the world, are presented to his view."

"On each side of him sit all the chiefs and warriors of his nation, while behind him sit, in the full hearing of his voice. all the women and children of his people. His subject is one, then, of the highest conceivable importance to himself and

his whole nation. In breathless silence do they listen to every word he utters and with watchful eye mark every gesture he makes."

"Placed in such a situation, the character of his eloquence is easily conceived. It abounds with figures drawn from every object which nature presents to his eye. He thanks the Great Spirit that He has granted them a day for holding their council, with or without clouds, as the case may be. * * * He recalls to the minds of his audience the situation and circumstances of his ancestors when they inhabited the whole continent; when they, and they only, climbed every hill and mountain, cultivated in peace the most fertile spots of earth, angled in every stream, and hunted over every plain in quest of game, skimming the surface of every lake and stream in their birch bark canoes, with lodges in coolest shades in summer beside pure fountains, and where abundance of food was always at hand and easily obtained, and that all the labor they had to perform was only what the white man calls sport and pastime; that in winter they dwelt in the thickest forests, where they were protected from every piercing wind. * * * The white man came across the great water. * * * Indian pity was excited by the simple tale of the white man's wants and his request was granted. * * * Step by step he drove the Red Man before him, from river to river, from mountain to mountain, until the Red Man seated himself on a small territory as a final resting place, and now the white man wants even that small spot. * * * Thus is his whole soul, in every word, in every look, in every gesture, as he presents the rights of his people and the wrongs they have endured."

We are not only indebted to the negotiations and councils incident to the Indian Treaties for the preservation of the best efforts of the Indian orators, but the writers who were present and have described what occurred on such occasions have given us an interesting account and view of Indian pomp and ceremony at its best and most interesting stage; and also reliable information respecting the condition of the various tribes at the time the Treaties were concluded, and again, interesting accounts and descriptions of individual chiefs

whose names will not only ever live in American history, but which are stamped indelibly upon the maps of all our States.

The accounts of one or two eye witnesses of the transactions incident to the later treaties held at Chicago and Prairie du Chien, that will here receive consideration, are of interest and importance in all of these particulars. It is to be regretted that much of the romance that so generally attaches to the history of the primeval Red Man is greatly dimmed and marred, when he is seen as he actually appeared on these later occasions at the treaty making councils of Chicago and Prairie du Chien, a victim of the White Man's whiskey, and a sorry representative of his former greatness.

While each and all of the very many treaties with the Indians, directly and indirectly affecting lands now constituting the State of Illinois are of interest, extended consideration need only be given a very few of them, not exceeding seven in number. These seven treaties were not only the most important ones in the development and settlement of the State, and in shaping events that make the history of Illinois, but they present three distinct types of the treaties in respect to the end sought by the government agents. First, to end Indian wars against the settlers, and to secure peace with the Indians; second, to secure peace between hostile and warring tribes, and to establish boundaries between them; and third, to secure cessions of land for the use of the settlers. The seven treaties that will be so considered were concluded, respectively, in the years 1795, 1804, 1816, 1821, 1825, 1829 and 1833.

The Treaty of Greenville.

There is probably no Indian treaty, with the exception of the memorable and historic treaty negotiated by William Penn, that is more frequently referred to by historians than the Treaty of Greenville, concluded August 3, 1795. While this treaty ceded very little land within the present boundaries of Illinois, it was of far reaching importance in the history and development of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and in shaping the destiny of the coming empire.

To write a complete history of this treaty in all the essential details that accuracy would require, would be to reproduce the history of the nation during the days of the Revolution and the years of trial, concern and uncertainty that succeeded the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain of September 3, 1783.

Great Britain retained possession of the principal Lake posts, contrary to the express provisions of the Treaty of Paris. It seems also to have been the plan of the Mother Country to keep possession of the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Alleghanies as long as possible, indulging the hope, if not the belief, that the experiment of the American Confederacy might prove such a failure that possession would never be required or enforced.

The surrender of possession carried with it also relinquishing the benefit there derived from the fur trade, to say nothing of the vast territory held and controlled by these forts and trading posts.

If the action of Great Britain had been confined alone to holding these forts and the territory thereby controlled, and to the flimsy excuses for so doing, the ground for complaint would not have been so great. But year after year, through British and Canadian agents, the Indians were, by continued intrigues and encouragement, led to war upon the settlers of the Ohio Valley and against the military forces of the United States.

It is not within the scope of this paper to deal in detail with all those bloody times and years that have been so graphically described by some of the participants and their later historians. The Indian Confederacy, led by Little Turtle, the great Chief of the Miamis; the hewing of military roads through the forests to reach and burn the Indian villages; the building of all the forts in the wilderness; the bravery of General Arthur Saint Clair, Governor of the North West Territory, who could not stay the utter rout of his army that fled before the mighty onslaught of the red men, are all matters of history. But at last, under the direction of the great Washington, came "the man of the hour"—"Mad Anthony

Wayne," a general whom Washington had watched through many battles of the Revolution; the man that led his soldiers in a bayonet charge to victory over the walls of the British fort at Stony Point, and who, with all his rashness, had as cool a head as his heart was stout—the new Governor of the North West Territory. Then came the bloody Indian "Battle of the Fallen Timbers" under his leadership, and at last, after forty years of Indian warfare, the Great Indian Treaty of Greenville, that one historian at least has designated "The Peace of Mad Anthony."

This treaty does not derive its importance from either the value or extent of the land ceded to the United States by the Indians. The first words of the preamble, unlike similar recitals in many other treaties, were significant not only in statement, but in later observance, viz.: "To put an end to a destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony and a friendly intercourse between the United States and the Indian Tribes."

The pledge of peace and security thus given by the powerful tribes who were parties to this treaty—the Wyandots (Hurons), Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas (Ojibways), Pottawattomies, Miamis, Eel River Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskians—meant much for the cause of settlement and progress in the Ohio Valley, as the Indian Boundary fixed by this treaty gave about 25,000 square miles of land, constituting most of the present State of Ohio and a small part of Indiana, to the white men. Almost immediately over the Allegheny Mountains and down the Ohio River, and into all the fertile valleys of this domain, swarmed the hardy pioneers, that formed the ever rising and resistless tide that during the succeeding years swept westward through the forests and across the broad prairies, ever driving the Indians before it in the many successive stages of its westward journey.

William Henry Harrison, then a young man, was aide-de-camp to General Wayne, and his signature as such officer, with others, was appended to the treaty.

There are many interesting stipulations in this treaty that will be briefly quoted and referred to: * * * "Henceforth all hostilities shall cease, peace is hereby established and shall be perpetual." * * "All prisoners shall on both sides be restored." * * * "Ten chiefs of said tribes shall remain at Greenville as hostages until the delivery of the prisoners shall be effected." * * *

Some sixteen tracts of land, comprising all the principal trading posts and portages in the territory now comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, were ceded to the Government, including Mackinac Island and "one piece of land six miles square at the mouth of Chikago River, emptying into the South West end of Lake Michigan where a fort formerly stood." While these cessions were not large in area, still, including, as they did, all the western forts and trading posts of importance, with small parcels of land adjoining, with the further provisions of the treaty, that "the said Indian Tribes will allow * * * a free passage by land and water as one and the other shall be found convenient through their country along the chain of posts hereinbefore mentioned, * * * and the free use of the harbours and rivers along the lakes," practically gave the Government control of the country for trade, which the treaty further provided for, and opened the way for speedy settlement.

Of the details of the Council and the extended negotiations respecting this Treaty which proceeded daily from July 15 until August 3, 1795, little will here be said. After the calumet had been passed from chief to chief, General Wayne opened the Council with a speech. Then followed, day after day, the negotiations, other speeches and the usual Indian oratory, including the great speech of Little Turtle, showing that he was in fact a great leader and orator and a foeman worthy of the steel of even so great a man as Mad Anthony Wayne.

Thus ended not only this Indian war, but from one viewpoint the American Revolution itself. It has been said that no Indian chief or warrior who gave General Wayne the hand at Greenville ever after lifted the hatchet against the United States. Whether that be true or otherwise, this treaty marks

one of the great epochs in American history and was remembered and referred to by many an Indian orator at later similar councils, when other treaties were under consideration and during the next succeeding fifty years.

(Regarding Treaty of Greenville, see Wilson's Peace of Mad Anthony; Roosevelt's Winning of the West, vol. 5, Chap. 5; Western Annals; Blanchard's North West; Indian Treaties (1873 ed. p. 184.)

Treaty of 1804 with the Sacs and Foxes.

After the Treaty of Greenville the settlers not only came rapidly and in great numbers, but the ending of the Indian occupation moved rapidly forward; hence, during the first third of the nineteenth century Indian treaties of importance were concluded with unusual frequency.

In 1801 General William Henry Harrison was appointed governor of the then new Indiana Territory. It immediately became his policy to secure, as speedily as possible and whenever the occasion presented itself, cessions of land by the Indians to the United States. In 1804 he was at Saint Louis seeking satisfaction of the Sac Indians for the murder of three settlers, and, taking advantage of the situation, secured execution of a treaty by five of the chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes, ceding to the Government over fifty million acres of land in Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin, including the land between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, for $2,234.50 in goods and a promised annuity of $1,000.00. Black Hawk and his associates repudiated this treaty, claiming it was executed by the chiefs who signed it without authority or knowledge of their people. The subsequent disputes growing out of this treaty furnished the principal cause for the Black Hawk war.

The general policy of Governor Harrison and the United States, just noted, to progress treaty negotiations with the Indians, and the history of what was done in pursuance of that policy would not be complete without at least passing reference to the great Shawanee Chief, Tecumseh, who, with his brother, The Prophet (Ellskwatawa), undertook the gigantic and impossible task of forming an Indian Confed-

eracy to stay the tide of the advancing pioneers, and to prohibit further cession and conveyance of lands by the Indians, except by the unanimous consent of all the tribes, contending that the land belonged to all the Indian tribes in common, but for the use of each. This policy he boldly and forcibly presented to Governor Harrison in person at Vincennes in August, 1810.

Tecumseh's speeches on these and other occasions announcing his policy and presenting the rights of his people, not only show his great strength of character and purpose, but are quoted quite frequently as examples of the best Indian oratory. His efforts to arouse all the tribes of the North West by personal visits and appeals; the battle of Tippecanoe; his later appearance in the war of 1812 as a brigadier general in the British army, hoping thereby to further his plans and cause, and his final fighting to the death, at the head of the British and his Indian warriors in the lost battle of the Thames, are all of interest in our history, but not directly connected with the subject here considered.

The various Indian treaties bearing directly or indirectly upon the Black Hawk war, in all their aspects and from widely divergent viewpoints, have been fully and ably considered by Armstrong,* Stevens,† and many other writers of Illinois history. Extended comment, or further consideration, that would again extend this paper beyond reasonable limits, will therefore be omitted.

Treaty of August 24, 1816, at Saint Louis.

On that date Ninian Edwards, William Clark and Auguste Chouteau negotiated a Treaty at Saint Louis with the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Pottawattomies, by which they ceded a strip of land twenty miles wide on the eastern boundary at Lake Michigan (being ten miles north and ten miles south of the Chicago River in width), and extending generally south west so as to include the Chicago Portage and a strip of land

*The Sauks and the Black Hawk War, by Perry A. Armstrong.
†Frank E. Stevens, Black Hawk War.

extending to the mouth of the Fox River. This strip of land was secured for the purpose of facilitating the building of the proposed canal. The boundaries of this cession appear upon many maps and records as "Indian Boundary Line," causing confusion and irregularity in land descriptions, as government surveys were made at different times on each side of these diagonal boundary lines; hence, the section lines did not meet each other, causing triangular fractional sections and confusion as to proper range and township.

The northern boundary of this cession is in Cook County, the center line of a highway known for over half a century as "Indian Boundary Road," extending to Lake Michigan, at the former boundary line between the City of Evanston and Chicago. Later the Chicago City Council changed the name of this highway to "Rogers Avenue." Repeated efforts of both the Chicago and Evanston Historical Societies to induce the Chicago City Council "to change back to its original form the name of this highway, thus restoring to it its former proper and historic name of 'Indian Boundary Road,' " have, it is to be greatly regretted, proved unavailing. (See resolution at joint meeting of these two Societies, held November 27, 1906.)

This treaty, like many others, contained a reservation to the Indians of the right to hunt and fish within the tract of land ceded "so long as it may continue to be the property of the United States."

Treaty of August 29, 1821, at Chicago.

While this treaty, negotiated by Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan and Solomon Sibley, did not cede any Illinois lands, it was a part of the general plan and scheme of the Government to extinguish the Indian title, and in this instance particularly to secure the Indian lands in Michigan south of Grand River and east of the Lake. On this occasion the Pottawattomie chief, Metea, made his eloquent and historic speech so often quoted by Indian historians.

Mr. Schoolcraft, in his book, Travels In The Central Part Of The Mississippi Valley (pp. 335, 371), gives an extended

account of what he saw and heard on this occasion, both as he approached Chicago by the Portage and after his arrival. He says:

"On crossing the Des Plaines we found the opposite shore thronged with Indians." * * * "From this point we were scarcely ever out of sight of straggling parties, all proceeding to the same place. Most commonly they were mounted on horses and apparelled in their best manner and decorated with medals, silver bands and feathers. The gaudy and showy dresses of these troops of Indians, with jingling caused by the striking of their ornaments, and their spirited manner of riding created a scene as novel as it was interesting. Proceeding from all parts of a very extensive circle of country, like rays converging to a focus, the nearer we approached the more compact and concentrated the body became." * * * "The dust, confusion and noise increased at every bypath that intersected our way." * * "We found on reaching the post that between two and three thousand Indians were assembled, chiefly Pottawattomies, Ottawas and Chippewas. Many arrived on the following days." * * *

"To accommodate the large assemblage * * * an open bower, provided with seats for the principals, chiefs and head men, had been put up on the green, extending along the north bank of Chicago Creek, * * * directly under the guns of the fort, ensured both safety and order for the occasion. The formalities which custom has prescribed in negotiations of this kind occupied the first two or three days after our arrival, during which time the number of Indians was constantly augmented. It was not until the 17th that they were formally met in council, when Governor Cass addressed them."

Schoolcraft then gives the Governor's speech in full, substantially to the effect that "Your Father" has observed that the Indians possess an extensive country, with little game, and which they do not cultivate nor appear to want, and that the commissioners have come to purchase it at a liberal price to be agreed upon, and that the goods had been brought to Chicago ready for the purchase; that the Indians should

counsel among themselves, refrain from whiskey, and make answer "by the day after to-morrow."

"Each sentence being distinctly translated was received with the usual response of 'Hoah!' a term that on these public occasions is merely indicative of attention. A short pause ensued, during which some customary presents were issued, when Me-te-a, the Pottawattomie Chief from the Wabash, made the following laconic reply:

"My father, we have listened to what you have said. We shall now retire to our camps and consult upon it. You will hear nothing from us at present."

Mr. Schoolcraft gives an extended, detailed and interesting account of much that subsequently occurred, including many of the speeches, both by the Indians and by Governor Cass, also one by John Kinzie, which Mr. Schoolcraft says was received by the Indians "with conclusive effect."

This last statement, considered in connection with the special reservations" given to particular individuals, and a letter of January 1, 1821, written by Wolcott, the Chicago Indian agent, to Governor Cass, suggesting that "before the period of treating arrives" * * * "it will be necessary to bribe their chief men by very considerable presents and promises," * * * with which Cass expressed approval (see Indian Department, Cass correspondence, Wolcott to Cass, January 1, 1821; also Quaife, p. 346), would tend to indicate quite conclusively that Mr. Schoolcraft has omitted much of the *inside* history of this treaty.

His observations respecting the purchase on this occasion of over five million acres of land for the paltry consideration stipulated in the treaty, and his resenting criticism of it, (see pp. 369-373) would further indicate that such omissions were more than probable.

Whether Mr. Schoolcraft was, or was not, a party to the intrigues that seem to have carried the treaty through, he has rendered a great service as an historian in describing much that occurred, of which he was an eye witness.

To him we are indebted for an accurate description of the personal appearance of Metea, the leading orator of his

nation, who, as Schoolcraft says, stood tall, erect and firm, wearing gracefully a red military plume, and with a ready command of language, a pleasant voice and forceful gestures, bold, fearless and original in expression, thus answered Governor Cass, in the speech which Schoolcraft wrote down at the time word for word, as given by the interpreters:

"My Father—We meet you here to-day, because we had promised it, to tell you our minds, and what we have agreed upon among ourselves. You will listen to us with a good mind, and believe what we say.

"My Father—You know that we first came to this country a long time ago, and when we sat ourselves down upon it we met with a great many hardships and difficulties. Our country was then very large, but it has dwindled away to a small spot; and you wish to purchase that! This has caused us to reflect much upon what you have told us, and we have, therefore, brought along all the chiefs and warriors, and the young men and women and children of our tribe, that one part may not do what the others object to, and that all may be witnesses of what is going forward.

"My Father—You know your children. Since you first came among them, they have listened to your words with an attentive ear; and have always hearkened to your counsels. Whenever you have had a proposal to make to us—whenever you have had a favour to ask of us, we have always lent a favourable ear, and our invariable answer has been 'Yes.' This you know!

"My Father—A long time has passed since we first came upon our lands; and our old people have all sunk into their graves. They had sense. We are all young and foolish, and do not wish to do anything that they would not approve, were they living. We are fearful we shall offend their spirits if we sell our lands; and we are fearful we shall offend you if we do *not* sell them. This has caused us great perplexity of thought, because we have counselled among ourselves, and do not know how we can part with the land.

"My Father—Our country was given to us by the Great Spirit, who gave it to us to hunt upon, to make our

corn fields upon, to live upon, and to make down our beds upon, when we die. And He would never forgive us should we now bargain it away. When you first spoke to us for lands at St. Mary's, we said we had a little, and agreed to sell you a piece of it; but we told you we could spare no more. Now, you ask us again. You are never satisfied!

"My Father—We have sold you a great tract of land already; but it is not enough! We sold it to you for the benefit of your children, to farm and to live upon. We have now but little left. We shall want it all for ourselves. We know not how long we may live, and we wish to leave some lands for our children to hunt upon. You are gradually taking away our hunting grounds. Your children are driving us before them. We are growing uneasy. What lands you have, you may retain forever; but we shall sell no more.

"My Father—You think, perhaps, that I speak in passion; but my heart is good towards you. I speak like one of your own children. I am an Indian, a red-skin, and live by hunting and fishing, but my country is already too small; and I do not know how to bring up my children, if I give it all away. We sold you a fine tract of land at St. Mary's. We said to you then, it was enough to satisfy your children, and the last we should sell; and we thought it would be the last you would ask for.

"My Father—We have now told you what we had to say. It is what was determined on in a council among ourselves; and what I have spoken is the voice of my nation. On this account, all our people have come here to listen to me; but do not think we have a bad opinion of you. Where should we get a bad opinion of you? We speak to you with a good heart, and the feelings of a friend.

"My Father—You are acquainted with this piece of land, the country we live in. Shall we give it up? Take notice, it is a small piece of land, and if we give it away, what will become of us? The Great Spirit, who has provided it for our use, allows us to keep it, to bring up our young men and support our families. We should incur His anger if we bar-

tered it away. If we had more land, you should get more, but our land has been wasting away ever since the white people became our neighbors, and we have now hardly enough left to cover the bones of our tribe.

"My Father—You are in the midst of your red children. What is due to us, in money, we wish and will receive at this place; and we want nothing more.

"My Father—We all shake hands with you. Behold our warriors, our women and children. Take pity on us, and on our words."

The dignity and friendship of this speech and the firm determination not to part with the land, is not only apparent, but indicates that pressure, and methods to some extent undisclosed, must have been later applied in the extended negotiations which followed day after day, and that ultimately moved the Indians to do what Metea and the other chiefs in the first instance firmly declined, and for which final action they were later both criticised and persecuted by their own people.

Treaty of Prairie du Chien, Concluded August 19, 1825, with the Sioux, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominies, Iowas, Winnebagoes, Ottawas and Pottawattamies.

The purpose of this Treaty was not the usual one to secure cessions of land from the Indians, but is thus stated in the preamble to the Treaty: "The United States of America have seen with much regret that wars have for many years been carried on between the Sioux and the Chippewas, and more recently between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux; which if not terminated may extend to the other tribes and involve the Indians upon the Missouri, the Mississippi and the Lakes in general hostilities. In order, therefore, to promote peace among these tribes, and to establish boundaries among them and the other tribes who live in their vicinity, and thereby to remove all causes of future difficulty, have invited * * * the tribes * * * to assemble together, and in a

spirit of mutual conciliation to accomplish these objects; and to aid therein, have appointed William Clark and Lewis Cass Commissioners." The fifteen articles of the treaty deal exclusively with the subject matter of the preamble in fixing boundaries and respective rights of hunting, providing for future and enduring peace between the tribes, and acknowledging "the general controlling power of the United States" to take such measures as "they may deem proper," in case "difficulty hereafter should unhappily arise."

Mr. Schoolcraft, who was Indian Agent at that time at the Sault, came all the way to Prairie du Chien in a canoe to assist in the negotiations. He wrote an account of this treaty that is interesting in many particulars, especially so as the Indians of the many tribes and clans then at Prairie du Chien came from far and near, from the great forests of the North, and from the far away western plains, hence representing interesting types living remote from white men and resembling more the primeval Red Man of former days, than his later descendants, so much in evidence at that period, in the Council house at the invitation of Treaty framing Commissioners. Mr. Schoolcraft, (Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes, chap. XXIII) thus describes his journey, the Indians he saw, and what occurred at Prairie du Chien:

"We finally left Mackinack for our destination on the Mississippi on the 1st of July. The convocation to which we were now proceeding was for the purpose of settling internal disputes between the tribes, by fixing the boundaries to their respective territories, and thus laying the foundation of a lasting peace on the frontiers. And it marks an era in the policy of our negotiations with the Indians which is memorable. No such gathering of the tribes had ever before occurred, and its results have taken away the necessity of any in future, so far as relates to the lines on the Mississippi.

"We encountered head winds, and met with some delay in passing through the straits into Lake Michigan, and after escaping an imminent hazard of being blown off into the open lake, in a fog, reached Green Bay on the 4th. The journey up the Fox River, and its numerous portages, was re-

sumed on the 14th, and after having ascended the river to its head, we crossed over the Fox and Wisconsin portage, and descending the latter with safety, reached Prairie du Chien on the 21st, making the whole journey from Mackinack in twenty-one days.

"We found a very large number of the various tribes assembled. Not only the village, but the entire banks of the river for miles above and below the town, and the island in the river, was covered with their tents. The Dakotahs, with their high pointed buffalo skin tents, above the town, and their decorations and implements of flags, feathers, skins and personal "braveries," presented the scene of a Bedouin encampment. Some of the chiefs had the skins of skunks tied to their heels, to symbolize that they never ran, as that animal is noted for its slow and self-possessed movements.

"Wanita, the Yankton chief, had a most magnificent robe of the buffalo, curiously worked with dyed porcupine's quills and sweet grass. A kind of war flag, made of eagles' and vultures' large feathers, presented quite a martial air. War clubs and lances presented almost every imaginable device of paint; but by far the most elaborate thing was their pipes of red stone, curiously carved, and having flat wooden handles of some four feet in length, ornamented with the scalps of the red-headed woodpecker and male duck, and tail feathers of birds artificially attached by strings and quill work, so as to hang in the figure of a quadrant. But the most elaborately wrought part of the devices consisted of dyed porcupines' quills, arranged as a kind of aboriginal mosaic.

"The Winnebagoes, who speak a cognate dialect of the Dacotah, were encamped near; and resembled them in their style of lodges, arts, and general decorations.

"The Chippewas presented the more usually known traits, manners and customs of the great Algonquin family—of whom they are, indeed, the best representatives. The tall and war-like bands from the sources of the Mississippi—from La Point, in Lake Superior—from the valleys of the Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers and the Rice Lake region of

Lac du Flambeau, and of Sault Ste. Marie, were well represented.

"The cognate tribe of the Menomonies, and of the Pottawattomies and Ottowas from Lake Michigan, assimilated and mingled with the Chippewas. Some of the Iroquois of Green Bay were present.

"But no tribes attracted as intense a degree of interest as the Iowas, and the Sacs and Foxes—tribes of radically diverse languages, yet united in a league against the Sioux. These tribes were encamped on the island, or opposite coast. They came to the treaty ground, armed and dressed as a war party. They were all armed with spears, clubs, guns and knives. Many of the warriors had a long tuft of red horse hair tied at their elbows, and wore a necklace of grizzly bears' claws. Their head dress consisted of red dyed horse hair, tied in such manner to the scalp lock as to present the shape of the decoration of a Roman helmet. The rest of the head was completely shaved and painted. A long iron shod lance was carried in the hand. A species of baldric supported part of their arms. The azian, moccason and leggins constituted a part of their dress. They were, indeed, nearly nude, and painted. Often the print of a hand, in white clay, marked the back or shoulders. They bore flags of feathers. They beat drums. They uttered yells at definite points. They landed in compact ranks. They looked the very spirit of defiance. Their leader stood as a prince, majestic and frowning. The wild, native pride of man, in the savage state, flushed by success in war, and confident in the strength of his arm, was never so fully depicted to my eyes. And the forest tribes of the continent may be challenged to have ever presented a spectacle of bold daring, and martial prowess, equal to their landing.

"Their martial bearing, and their high tone, and whole behavior during their stay, in and out of council, was impressive and demonstrated, in an eminent degree, to what a high pitch of physical and moral courage, bravery and success in war may lead a savage people. Keokuk, who led them, stood with his war lance, high crest of feathers and daring

eye, like another Coriolanus, and when he spoke in council, and at the same time shook his lance at his enemies, the Sioux, it was evident that he wanted but an opportunity to make their blood flow like water. Wapelo and other chiefs backed him, and the whole array, with their shaved heads and high crests of red horse hair, told the spectator plainly that each of these men held his life in his hand, and was ready to spring to the work of slaughter at the cry of their chief.

"General William Clark, from St. Louis, was associated with General Cass in this negotiation. The great object was to lay the foundation of a permanent peace by establishing boundaries. Day after day was assigned to this, the agents laboring with the chiefs, and making themselves familiar with Indian bark maps and drawings. The thing pleased the Indians. They clearly saw that it was a benevolent effort for their good, and showed a hearty mind to work in the attainment of the object. The United States asked for no cession. Many glowing harangues were made by the chiefs, which gave scope to their peculiar oratory, which is well worth the preserving. Mongazid, of Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, said:

'When I heard the voice of my Great Father, coming up the Mississippi Valley calling me to this treaty, it seemed as a murmuring wind. I got up from my mat, where I sat musing, and hastened to obey it. My pathway has been clear and bright. Truly, it is a pleasant sky above our heads this day. There is not a cloud to darken it. I hear nothing but pleasant words. The raven is not waiting for his prey. I hear no eagle cry, 'Come let us go. The feast is ready; the Indian has killed his brother.'

"When nearly a whole month had been consumed in these negotiations, a treaty of limits was signed, which will long be remembered in the Indian reminiscences. This was on the 19th of August (1825), *vide* Indian Treaties, p. 371. It was a pleasing sight to see the explorer of the Columbia in 1806, and the writer of the proclamation of the army that invaded Canada in 1812, uniting in a task boding so much good to the tribes whose passions and trespasses on each other's lands keep them perpetually at war.

"At the close of the treaty an experiment was made on the moral sense of the Indians, with regard to intoxicating liquors, which was evidently of too refined a character for their just appreciation. It had been said by the tribes that the true reason for the Commissioners of the United States Government speaking against the use of ardent spirits by the Indians, and refusing to give them, was not a sense of its bad effects, so much as the fear of the expense. To show them that the government was above such a petty principle, the Commissioners had a long row of tin camp kettles, holding several gallons each, placed on the grass, from one end of the council house to the other, and then, after some suitable remarks, each kettle was spilled out in their presence. The thing was evidently ill relished by the Indians. They loved the whiskey better than the joke."

Treaty of Prairie du Chien of July 29, 1829, with the Pottawattamies, Chippewas and Ottowas.

By this Treaty these three tribes ceded a large territory in Illinois and Wisconsin, lying between Rock River and the Mississippi, and a further large tract of land between Rock River and Lake Michigan, to the West and North of the cession of 1816. On Lake Michigan it included in width the land now constituting the city of Evanston and most of the adjoining village of Wilmette.

The description of the northern boundary of this latter tract is: "Beginning on the Western shore of Lake Michigan, at the North East corner of the field of Antoine Ouilmette, who lives at Gross Pointe, about twelve miles north of Chicago, thence running due west to the Rock River."

Antoine Ouilmette, a Frenchman thus referred to, is much in evidence, not only in the early history of Chicago, Evanston and Wilmette, but in the negotiations respecting this treaty, as well as the later Chicago Treaty of 1833. He came to Chicago in 1790, married a Pottawatamie wife (Archange); located at Gross Pointe (now Evanston and Wilmette) prior to 1828, was an employee of the American Fur Company and of John Kinzie. The name of Wilmette village

originates from the phonetic spelling of his French name, O-u-i-l-m-e-t-t-e. He was a man of wide acquaintance, both among the whites and the Indians in this region for half a century. Elijah M. Haines (The American Indian, pp. 550-560) claims that through the connivance of Dr. Wolcott, Chicago Indian Agent, and Ouilmette, two chiefs—Alexander Robinson and Billy Caldwell—were elected to that office in the Pottawattamie tribe at Prairie du Chien for the express purpose of signing this treaty. Haines bases his statement upon a personal interview he had with Robinson to that effect, from which the following is quoted:

"Mr. Robinson, when and how did you become a chief?"

"Me made chief at the treaty of Prairie du Chien."

"How did you happen to be made chief?"

"Old Wilmette, he come to me one day and he say: 'Dr. Wolcott want me and Billy Caldwell to be chief. He ask me if I will. Me say yes, if Dr. Wolcott want me to be.'"

"After the Indians had met together at Prairie du Chien for the Treaty, what was the first thing done?"

"The first thing they do, they make me and Billy Caldwell chiefs; then we be chiefs; * * * then we all go and make the treaty."

Consistent with the custom that seems at that period to have been gaining in popularity, in order to *"put through"* an Indian treaty, over fifteen thousand acres of land were parceled out to sixteen favored individuals, some of them Frenchmen, some of them Indian wives of white men, and many of them actual signers of the Treaty as Indian chiefs and head men. Among such "special reservations" were two sections of land to Archange Ouilmette and her children, later known as The Ouilmette Reservation, and constituting most of the present Village of Wilmette and a part of Evanston. Mr. Haines claims that this was a bribe for Ouilmette's influence in securing the execution of the Treaty, with which, however, there is good ground for disagreement, considering Ouilmette's prior friendship for the whites in the war of 1812 and the later Black Hawk war, and considering, also, his prior occupancy of the land. Chiefs Robinson and Caldwell

were handsomely taken care of, both in this treaty and subsequent ones, in the way of annuities, cash and lands, as were also their friends. And "Shab-eh-nay" (Shabbona) received a well deserved reservation for his own use.

(For detailed history of Ouilmette and his family, see Evanston Hist. So., Colls., and Grover's Ouilmette.)

Mr. Haines' account of this treaty is of interest in many particulars. While he says that the Indians were imposed upon by the conspiracy of Dr. Wolcott to put it through as a part of the Government policy to extinguish the Indian title. He gives Wolcott not only credit for his fidelity to Government interests, but says that he was the "master spirit" in planning and executing the general Indian policy of the time so frequently credited to Governor Cass. While some of Mr. Haines' statements are subject to question, his observations on this subject and regarding this treaty are entitled to consideration.

Concurrent with the negotiation of this treaty at Prairie du Chien, several other treaties were also there concluded with other tribes. One of the Government Commissioners was Caleb Atwater, a politician from Ohio, who later in a book of travels (Western Antiquities and Remarks on a Tour to Prairie du Chien in 1829) gives a very entertaining and instructive account of the proceedings and of what was said and done to impress the Indians and to secure their signatures to the treaty. When one considers all the settings that made the occasion, as Atwater says, a "spectacle grand and morally sublime in the highest degree to the nations of Red Men who were present"; that for the comparatively insignificant compensation stipulated in the treaties the Indians parted with their title to eight million acres of land, and that after the concluding of the Treaties, forty-two of the chiefs and head men sat for two hours on raised benches, admiring the gaudy wares and merchandise for which they had sold their birth-right, wearing in the month of August, fur hats "with three beautiful ostrich plumes in each hat", gowned in ruffled calico shirts and adorned with cheap jewelry and the Government medals, given them by the Commissioners,

as supposed tokens of merit and of esteem—when the picture thus painted by Mr. Atwater is considered from any viewpoint—there must be but one conclusion—that the Indian after all was not only in this aspect a mere child, but that the spectator could truly say with Pope:

> "Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
> Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw."

While Mr. Atwater's account and description of these transactions will interest the reader, there will ever be scant sympathy with his apparent pride in the bargain he assisted in driving. And there will also ever be sympathy for the poor Indian, who, with tears of joy in his eyes, and with thankful kindness toward the man that helped drive such a bargain, shook his hand, and departed from the Fort at Prairie du Chien, at the sound of the signal gun, fired for the express purpose of accelerating his departure. Mr. Atwater says:

"The officers at the fort erected a council shade near the fort and in about three days we were ready to hold a public council." * * *

"When everything was in readiness for the opening of the council, the Indians of all the tribes and nations, on the treaty ground, attended and requested to have translated to them severally, what we said to each tribe; which being assented to on our part, the Winnebagoes, the Chippewas, Ottowas, Pottawattomies, Sioux, Sauks, Foxes and Menominees, half-breeds, the officers of the fort, the Indian Agents, sub-agents, interpreters, and a great concourse of strangers from every city of the Union, and even from Liverpool, London, and Paris were in attendance."

"The commissioners sat on a raised bench; on each side of them stood the officers of the army in full dress, while the soldiers, in their best attire, appeared in bright array, on the sides of the council shade. The ladies belonging to the officers' families and the best families in the Prairie, were seated directly behind the commissioners, where they could see all that passed and hear all that was said. Behind the

principal Indian Chiefs sat the common people—first, the men, then the women and children, to the number of thousands, who listened in breathless and death-like silence to every word that was uttered. The spectacle was grand and morally sublime in the highest degree to the nations of red men who were present; and when our proposition to sell all their country to their Great Father had been delivered to them, they requested an exact copy of it in writing. The request was instantly complied with, and the council broke up. Next day we addressed the Winnebagoes, as we had the Chippewas, etc., the day before, and at their request gave them a copy of our speech."

"After counseling among themselves, the Chippewas, etc., answered favorably as to a sale, though they would do nothing yet until they had fixed on their terms."

"The Winnebagoes appeared in council and delivered many speeches to us. They demanded the twenty thousand dollars worth of goods. 'Wipe out your debt,' was their reply, 'before you run in debt again to us.' "

"Our goods, owing to the low stage of water, had not arrived yet, and the Indians feared we did not intend to fulfill Governor Cass' agreement of the year before. When our goods did arrive and they saw them, they then changed their tone a little; but in the meantime great uneasiness existed. * * * We were told by the Winnebagoes that they 'would use a little switch upon us.' In plain English, they would assassinate the whole of us out of the Fort. Two hundred warriors, under Keeokuk and Morgan, of Sauks and Foxes arrived and began their war dance for the United States, and they brought word that thirty steamboats with cannon and United States troops, and four hundred warriors of their own were near at hand. The Winnebagoes were silenced by this intelligence, and by demonstrations not misunderstood by them."

"It was a season of great joy with me, who placed more reliance on Keeokuk and his friendly warriors than all our other forces. Good as our officers were, our soldiers of the

army were too dissipated and worthless to be relied on one moment."

"Taking Keeokuk aside, and alone, I told him in plain English all I wanted of him, and what I would do for him, and what I expected from him and his good offices. He replied in good English: 'I understand you, sir, perfectly, and it shall all be done.' It was all done faithfully, and he turned the tide in our favor."

"On the 29th day of July, 1829, we concluded our treaties with the Chippewas, Ottowas and Pottawattomies."

"On the 1st of August a treaty was concluded with the Winnebagoes."

"So the treaties were executed at last, and about eight million acres of land added to our domain, purchased from the Indians. Taking the three tracts ceded, and forming one whole, it extends from the upper end of Rock Island to the mouth of the Wisconsin." * * * "South of the Wisconsin the Indians now own only reservations where they live, which, as soon as the white people settle on all the ceded lands, will be sold to us, and the Indians will retire above the Wisconsin and across the Mississippi, where the bear, the beaver, the deer and the bison now invite them. The United States now own all the country on the east side of the Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Wisconsin." * * *

The conclusion of the treaty and the departure of the Indians from Prairie du Chien is further told in the following words: "Seated upon rising ground, on benches; clad in blankets, either green or red, covered with handsome fur, hats, with three beautiful ostrich plumes in each hat; dressed in ruffled calico shirts, leggings and moccasins—all new, and faces painted to suit the fancy of each individual, who held in his hand a new rifle—adorned, too, with silver brooches, silver clasps on each arm, and a large medal suspended on each breast—the Winnebagoe chiefs, principal warriors and head men to the number of forty-two, sat during two hours after all the goods had been delivered to the nation."

"Every individual of both sexes in the nation had lying directly before his person, on the ground, the share of goods

belonging to the individual. Great pains had been taken to give each, such and just so many clothes as would be suitable to wear during the year to come. The pile of clothes for each person was nearly two feet in thickness, the sight of which entirely overcame with joy our red friends, as they sat during two hours, in the most profound silence, not taking off their eyes one moment from the goods now their own. Their minds were entirely overcome with joy. The Indians were then told to depart at the sound of the signal gun—the great cannon at the fort to be fired in their honor."

Of their departure, Atwater further says: "With one accord they all arose, and, shaking me heartily by the hand, many of them shedding tears, they one and all invited me to visit them at their respective places of abode." * * * "In a few minutes they were off, covering a considerable surface with their canoes, each one of which carried a flag, floating in the gentle breeze which ruffled the surface of the Mississippi."

"The Chippewas, Ottowas and Pottawattomies had received their goods in the same manner as the Winnebagoes, had been treated precisely in the same way, and three guns, one for each nation, had given them a signal to depart, and they had parted with me in the same kind and affectionate manner." * * *

Final Treaty of Chicago with the Pottawattamies, Chippewas and Ottowas, Concluded September 26, 1833.

This final cession extinguished the Indian title in Illinois, ceded a vast territory "supposed to contain," the treaty says, "about five million acres," and provided for and resulted in the final removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi.

Whatever may be the view of the writer or the reader of Illinois history respecting the status and rights of the Indian; whether the land he has occupied be considered as the inevitable and just spoil of advancing civilization, or otherwise; what was seen and heard on this occasion at Chicago must ever arouse the sympathy of all thinking men. The Potta-

wattomies, that former proud and powerful nation, there exhibited in all their degradation and decline, were compelled by circumstances to which they had made no contribution, to forever desert the land of their fathers and terminate a residence of more than a century and a half at the demand of their more powerful masters.

Chicago, in 1833, was but an insignificant frontier village, but it was then the scene of a great historic drama, both picturesque and pathetic. Latrobe's account, so often quoted by the writers, cannot be improved upon, either for accuracy nor entertaining description, and much of it will be here set out in his own words. Before doing so, however, let us see the viewpoint from which he wrote.

Charles J. Latrobe was an Englishman of learning, a traveler of note, both in America and elsewhere; on some of his journeys with Washington Irving as his traveling companion. He was also a writer of marked ability, served his country as Governor of New South Wales and another English colony, and, above all, he was a close observer of men and events. His favorable views of America and Americans are in striking contrast with many other English writers of his time, so that he cannot be charged with prejudice; and as he made a long and hard journey to Chicago for the express purpose of witnessing the tribes and incidents having to do with this treaty, his account under such circumstances is of more than ordinary interest. He says ("The Rambler in North America," dedicated to Washington Irving, vol. 2, chap. XI):

"Hearing, therefore, that a treaty with the Indian tribes of the Pottawattomies was expected to take place at Chicago, towards the lower extremity of Lake Michigan, and that means might be found to cross the State of Illinois to the valley of the Mississippi, we resolved upon proceeding to Chicago."

"A public vehicle conveyed us across the peninsula of Michigan, over a tract of country which five or six years ago had been traversed by nothing but Indian trails, but which now was rapidly filling with a settled population from the

eastward, and all the concomitants of ploughed land, girdled trees, log huts—towns, villages and farms." * * *

"When within five miles of Chicago we came to the first Indian encampment. Five thousand Indians were said to be collected round this little upstart village, for the prosecution of the Treaty, by which they were to cede their lands in Michigan and Illinois." * * *

"I have been in many odd assemblages of my species, but in few, if any, of an equally singular character as with that in the midst of which we spent a week at Chicago."

"This little mushroom town is situated upon the verge of a perfectly level tract of country, for the greater part consisting of open prairie lands, at a point where a small river—whose sources interlock in the wet season with those of the Illinois—enters Lake Michigan." * * *

"We found the village on our arrival crowded to excess, and we procured with great difficulty a small apartment; comfortless, and noisy from its close proximity to others, but quite as good as we could have hoped for."

"The Pottawattomies were encamped on all sides—on the wide, level prairie beyond the scattered village, beneath the shelter of the low woods which chequered them, on the side of the small river, or to the leeward of the sand hills near the beach of the lake. They consisted of three principal tribes, with certain adjuncts from smaller tribes. The main divisions are the Pottawattomies of the Prairie and those of the Forest, and these are subdivided into distinct villages under their several chiefs."

"The General Government of the United States, in pursuance of the scheme of removing the whole Indian population westward of the Mississippi, had empowered certain gentlemen to frame a Treaty with these tribes, to settle the terms upon which the cession of their Reservations in these States should be made."

"A preliminary council had been held with the chiefs some days before our arrival. The principal Commissioner had opened it, as we learnt, by stating that, 'as their Great Father in Washington had heard that they wished to sell their land,

he had sent Commissioners to treat with them.' The Indians promptly answered by their organ, 'that their Great Father in Washington must have seen a bad bird, which had told him a lie, for that, far from wishing to sell their land, they wished to keep it.' The Commissioner, nothing daunted, replied 'that, nevertheless, as they had come together for a Council, they must take the matter into consideration.' He then explained to them promptly the wishes and intentions of their Great Father, and asked their opinion thereon. Thus pressed, they looked at the sky, saw a few wandering clouds, and straightway adjourned *sine die,* as the weather is not clear enough for so solemn a council.''

''However, as the Treaty had been opened, provision was supplied to them by regular rations; and the same night they had great rejoicings—danced the war dance, and kept the eyes and ears of all open by running howling about the village.''

''Such was the state of affairs on our arrival. Companies of old warriors might be seen sitting smoking under every bush; arguing, palavering or 'powwowing' with great earnestness; but there seemed no possibility of bringing them to another Council in a hurry.''

''Meanwhile the village and its occupants presented a most motley scene.'' * * *

''Next in rank to the Officers and Commissioners may be noticed certain storekeepers and merchants, resident here; looking either to the influx of new settlers establishing themselves in the neighborhood, or those passing yet farther to the westward, for custom and profit; not to forget the chance of extraordinary occasions like the present. Add to these a doctor or two, two or three lawyers, a land agent, and five or six hotelkeepers. These may be considered as stationary, and proprietors of the half a hundred clapboard houses around you.''

''Then for the birds of passage, exclusive of the Pottawattomies, of whom more anon—and emigrants and land-speculators as numerous as the sand. You will find horse-dealers, and horse-stealers,—rogues of every description,

white, black, brown, and red—half-breeds, quarter breeds, and men of no breed at all; dealers in pigs, poultry, and potatoes; men pursuing Indian claims, some for tracts of land, others like our friend Snipe, for pigs which the wolves had eaten; creditors of the tribes, or of particular Indians, who know that they have no chance of getting their money, if they do not get it from the Government agents; sharpers of every degree; peddlars, grog-sellers; Indian agents and Indian traders of every description, and contractors to supply the Pottawattomies with food. The little village was in an uproar from morning to night, and from night to morning; for, during the hours of darkness, when the housed portion of the population of Chicago strove to obtain repose in the crowded plank edifices of the village, the Indians howled, sang, wept, yelled, and whooped in their various encampments. With all this, the whites seemed to me to be more pagan than the red men."

"You will have understood, that the large body of Indians, collected in the vicinity, consisted not merely of chiefs and warriors, but that in fact the greater part of the whole tribe were present. For where the warrior was invited to feast at the expense of the Government, the squaw took care to accompany him; and where the squaw went, the children or pappooses, the ponies, and the innumerable dogs followed; and here they all were living merrily at the cost of the Government."

"Of their dress, made up as it is of a thousand varieties of apparel, but little general idea can be given. There is nothing among them that can be called a national costume. That has apparently long been done away with, or at least so far cloaked under their European ornaments, blankets, and finery, as to be scarcely distinguishable. Each seemed to clothe him or herself as best suited their individual means or taste. Those who possessed the means, were generally attired in the most fantastic manner, and the most gaudy colours. A blanket and breech-cloth was possessed with a very few exceptions by the poorest among the males. Most added leggings, more or less ornamented, made of blue, scarlet, green, or brown broadcloth; and the surcoats of every colour,

and every material; together with rich sashes, and gaudy shawl or handkerchief-turbans."

"All these diverse articles of clothing, with the embroidered petticoats and shawls of the richer squaws, and the complicated head-dress, were covered with innumerable trinkets of all descriptions, thin plates of silver, beads, mirrors and embroidery. On their faces, the black and vermillion paint was disposed a thousand ways, more or less fanciful and horrible. Comparatively speaking, the women were seldom seen gaily drest, and dandyism seemed to be more particularly the prerogative of the males, many of whom spent hours at the morning toilet. I remember seeing one old fool, who, lacking other means of adornment and distinction, had chalked the whole of his face and bare limbs white."

"All, with very few exceptions, seemed sunk into the lowest state of degradation, though some missionary efforts have been made among them also by the American Societies. The Pottawatomie language is emphatic; but we had no means of becoming acquainted with its distinctive character or learning to what class of Indian tongues it belonged."

"All was bustle and tumult, especially at the hour set apart for the distribution of the rations."

"Many were the scenes which here presented themselves, pourtraying the habits of both red men and the demi-civilized beings around them. The interior of the village was one chaos of mud, rubbish and confusion. Frame and clapboard houses were springing up daily under the active axes and hammers of the speculators, and piles of lumber announced the preparation for yet other edifices of an equally light character. Races occurred frequently on a piece of level sward without the village, on which temporary booths afforded the motley multitude the means of 'stimulating,' and betting and gambling were the order of the day. Within the vile two-storied barrack, which, dignified as usual by the title of Hotel, afforded us quarters, all was in a state of most appalling confusion, filth and racket. The public table was such a scene of confusion that we avoided it from necessity. The French landlord was a sporting character, and everything was left

to chance, who, in the shape of a fat housekeeper, fumed and toiled round the premises from morning to night."

"Within there was neither peace nor comfort, and we spent much of our time in the open air. A visit to the gentlemen at the fort, a morning's grouse shooting or a gallop on the broad surface of the prairie, filled up the intervals in our perturbed attempts at reading or writing indoors, while awaiting the progress of the Treaty."

"I loved to stroll out towards sunset across the river, and gaze upon the level horizon, stretching to the northwest over the surface of the prairie, dotted with innumerable objects far and near. Not far from the river lay many groups of tents constructed of coarse canvas, blankets and mats, and surmounted by poles, supporting meat, moccasins and rags. Their vicinity was always enlivened by various painted Indian figures, dressed in the most gaudy attire. The interior of the hovels generally displayed a confined area, perhaps covered with a few half-rotten mats or shavings, upon which men, women, children and baggage were heaped pellmell."

"Far and wide the grassy prairie teemed with figures; warriors, mounted or on foot, squaws and horses. Here a race between three or four Indian ponies, each carrying a double rider, whooping and yelling like fiends. There a solitary horseman with a long spear, turbaned like an Arab, scouring along at full speed; groups of hobbled horses; Indian dogs and children; or a grave conclave of grey chiefs seated on the grass in consultation."

"It was amusing to wind silently from group to group—here noting the raised knife, the sudden drunken brawl, quashed by the good-natured and even playful interference of the neighbours; there a party breaking up their encampment and falling, with their little train of loaded ponies and wolfish dogs, into the deep, black narrow trail running to the north. You peep into a wigwam, and see a domestic feud; the chief sitting in dogged silence on the mat, while the women, of which there were commonly two or three in every dwelling, and who appeared every evening even more elevated with the fumes of whiskey than the males, read him a

lecture. From another tent a constant voice of wrangling and weeping would proceed, when suddenly an offended fair one would draw the mat aside, and, taking a youth standing without by the hand, lead him apart, and sitting down on the grass, set up the most indescribable whine as she told her grief. Then forward comes an Indian, staggering with his chum from a debauch; he is met by his squaw, with her child dangling in a fold of her blanket behind, and the sobbing and weeping which accompanies her whining appeal to him, as she hangs to his hand, would melt your heart, if you did not see that she was quite as tipsy as himself."

"Here sitting apart and solitary, an Indian expends the exuberance of his intoxicated spirits in the most ludicrous singing and gesticulation; and there squat a circle of unruly topers indulging themselves in the most unphilosophic and excessive peals of laughter."

"It is a grievous thing that Government is not strong-handed enough to put a stop to the shameful and scandalous sale of whiskey to these poor, miserable wretches. But here lie casks of it for sale under the very eye of the Commissioners, met together for purposes which demand that sobriety should be maintained, were it only that no one should be able to lay at their door an accusation of unfair dealing, and of having taken advantage of the helpless Indian in a bargain, whereby the people of the United States were to be so greatly the gainers. And such was the state of things day by day. However anxious I and others might be to exculpate the United States Government from the charge of cold and selfish policy toward the remnant of the Indian tribes, and from that of resorting to unworthy and diabolical means in attaining possession of their lands—as long as it can be said with truth that drunkenness was not guarded against, and that the means were furnished at the very time of the Treaty, and under the very nose of the Commissioners—how can it be expected but a stigma will attend every transaction of this kind? The sin may lie at the door of the individuals more immediately in contract with them; but for the character of the people as a nation, it should be guarded against, beyond a possibility of

transgression. Who will believe that any act, however formally executed by the chiefs, is valid, as long as it is known that whiskey was one of the parties to the Treaty?"

"But how sped the Treaty?" you will ask.

"Day after day passed. It was in vain that the signal gun from the fort gave notice of an assemblage of chiefs at the council fire. Reasons were always found for its delay. One day an influential chief was not in the way; another, the sky looked cloudy, and the Indian never performs any important business except the sky be clear. At length, on the 21st of September, the Pottawattomies resolved to meet the Commissioners. We were politely invited to be present."

"The Council fire was lighted under a spacious open shed on the green meadow, on the opposite side of the river from that on which the fort stood. From the difficulty of getting all together, it was late in the afternoon when they assembled. There might be twenty or thirty chiefs present, seated at the lower end of the enclosure; while the Commissioners, Interpreters, etc., were at the upper. The palaver was opened by the principal Commissioner. He requested to know why he and his colleagues were called to the council? An old warrior arose, and in short sentences, generally of five syllables, delivered with a monotonous intonation and rapid utterance, gave answer. His gesticulation was appropriate, but rather violent. Rice, the half-breed Interpreter, explained the signification from time to time to the audience; and it was seen that the old chief, who had got his lesson, answered one question by proposing another, the sum and substance of his oration being 'that the assembled chiefs wished to know what was the object of their Great Father at Washington in calling his Red Children together at Chicago!' "

"This was amusing enough after the full explanation given a week before at the opening session; and, particularly, when it was recollected that they had feasted sumptuously during the interval at the expense of their Great Father, was not making very encouraging progress. A young chief arose and spoke vehemently to the same purpose. Hereupon the Commissioner made them a forcible Jacksonian discourse, wherein

a good deal which was akin to threat was mingled with exhortations not to play with their Great Father, but to come to an early determination, whether they would or would not sell and exchange their territory; and this done, the council was dissolved. One or two tipsy old chiefs raised an occasional disturbance, else matters were conducted with due gravity."

"The relative positions of the Commissioner and the whites before the Council fire, and that of the Red Children of the Forest and Prairie, were to me strikingly impressive. The glorious light of the setting sun streaming in under the low roof of the Council House, fell full on the countenances of the former as they faced the West; while the pale light of the East hardly lighted up the dark and painted lineaments of the poor Indians, whose souls evidently clave to their birth-right in that quarter. Even though convinced of the necessity of their removal, my heart bled for them in their desolation and decline. Ignorant and degraded as they may have been in their original state, their degradation is now ten-fold, after years of intercourse with the whites; and their speedy disappearance from the earth appears as certain as though it were already sealed and accomplished."

"Your own reflection will lead you to form the conclusion, and it will be a just one, that even if he had the will, the power would be wanting, for the Indian to keep his territory; and that the business of arranging the terms of an Indian Treaty, whatever it might have been two hundred years ago, while the Indian tribes had not, as now, thrown aside the rude but vigorous intellectual character which distinguished many among them, now lies chiefly between the various traders, agents, creditors and half-breeds of the tribes, on whom custom and necessity have made the degraded chiefs dependent, and the Government Agents. When the former have seen matters so far arranged that their self-interest and various schemes and claims are likely to be fulfilled and allowed to their hearts' content—the silent acquiescence of the Indian follows, of course; and till this is the case, the Treaty can never be amicably effected. In fine, before we

quitted Chicago on the 25th, three or four days later, the Treaty with the Pottawattomies was concluded—the Commissioners putting their hands, and the assembled chiefs their paws, to the same."

Thus, as so ably described by the English writer, was consummated the transfer by which Illinois ceased to be the land of the Indian. The Indians received as compensation for this vast grant $100,000.00, "to satisfy sundry individuals in behalf of whom reservations were asked, which the commissioners refused to grant"; $175,000.00 to "satisfy the claims made against" the Indians; $100,000.00 to be paid in goods and provisions; $280,000.00 to be paid in an annuity of $14,000.00 each year for twenty years; $150,000.00 "to be applied to the erection of mills, farm houses, Indian houses, blacksmith shops, agricultural improvements," etc., and $70,000.00 "for purposes of education and the encouragement of the domestic arts."

That in the negotiation of this treaty there was more intrigue, and more attention to selfish interests of half-breeds, traders and others seeking personal gain, than in the negotiation of any other Indian treaty seems quite evident. The reading of the schedules of beneficiaries attached to the treaty would tend to indicate that the rights of the Indians themselves were quite a secondary matter.

One remarkable feature of this treaty is the fact that by its provisions some five hundred to one thousand persons, most of them with no Indian blood in their veins, derived personal gain from the transaction; the allowance and payment of individual claims, ranging in amount from a few dollars to many thousands, and, as already noted, about one-third of the cash consideration was thus disbursed. Among the individual beneficiaries also appear the following: Alexander Robinson, $10,000.00 cash and $300.00 annuity, "in addition to annuities already granted"; Billy Caldwell, $10,000.00 cash and $400.00 annuity, "in addition to annuities already granted"; John Kinzie Clark, $400.00; allowances to

Antoine Ouilmette and his family; "John K. Clark's Indian children, $400.00," and various allowances to the Kinzie family.

The mere reading of the treaty demonstrates that the "birds of passage," "land speculators," "men pursuing Indian claims," "creditors of the tribe," "sharpers of every degree" and "Indian traders of every description," so graphically described by Mr. La Trobe, constituted no small minority of the assembly at Chicago on this occasion, or of those who had to do with framing the treaty.

Mr. Quaife is entitled to credit for writing the truth about these transactions in detail in his recent book, Chicago and the Old Northwest, (pp. 348-366) under the title, "The Vanishing of the Red Man."

Three years after the signing of this last treaty, and in the years 1835 and 1836 the Pottawattamies—or at least the most of them, then some 5,000 in number—were removed west of the Mississippi, into Missouri, near Fort Leavenworth. They remained there but a year or two, on account of the hostility of the frontier settlers, and were again removed to Council Bluffs, and in a few years again to a reservation in Kansas, others to the Indian Territory. Their history since leaving Illinois has been in the main that of all the Indian tribes—a steady dwindling.

The final chapter of the Indian History of our State must, of necessity, ever be found in the sad and pathetic story of the Treaty of 1833. Its readers will ever follow the Pottawattamies—these Children of the Prairie and of the Forest—as they took their farewell look at old Lake Michigan, and crossed for the last time in their westward journey, the plains, and woods, and streams of the land of the Illinois, with sympathy for their unhappy destiny, and with regret for the causes which made it possible. And will ever turn for a better and brighter picture, to the American days of long ago, when the Indian ancestor sat in treaty making councils

and by the Council Fire, with all the pride of his native manhood; when his eloquent words bespoke the man, and when the calumet, as it passed from hand to hand, from Chief to Chief—whether White or Red—meant peace and friendship and honor and all good will to men.

General Grant, Judge William H. Green and N. B. Thistlewood, of Cairo, Illinois.

By John M. Lansden.

Upon General Grant's return from his trip around the world, he landed at San Francisco, and coming east by Panama and Galveston, and thence through Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, he reached Cairo early in the afternoon of April 16, 1880. His coming had been extensively advertised, and thousands of people from the surrounding country came to Cairo to join in the reception to be given him. With him were Mrs. Grant and one or two other ladies and two or three gentlemen who had attended him on his long journey. General Logan and many other prominent men from different parts of the country also came to welcome him; for to many of them Cairo had been their point of departure southward at the opening of the Civil War. The buildings, public and private, were appropriately decorated and in the evening there were fireworks and illuminations. In a few words, the public authorities and the citizens, without distinction of party, did everything within their power to render the occasion worthy of their distinguished guest. The General and Mrs. Grant were entertained by the family of Mr. Charles Galigher, one of the most prominent families of the city. In the evening there was a large reception and ball at the St. Charles Hotel—now the Halliday—and on that occasion a great number of persons were presented to General and Mrs. Grant.

The public reception took place at the small park on Washington Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. Mayor N. B. Thistlewood delivered the address of welcome and Judge William H. Green the more formal reception address, and to these addresses General Grant made the response hereinafter given.

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ULYSSES S. GRANT.

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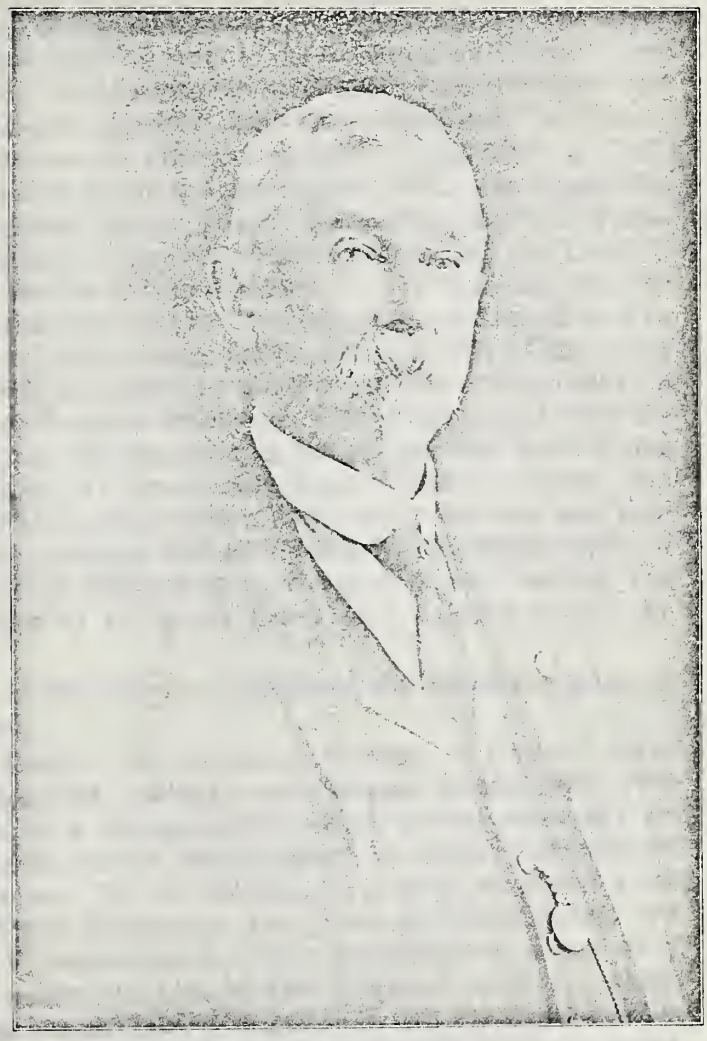

Capt. N. B. THISTLEWOOD.

But to General Grant his Cairo reception was interesting chiefly because of the memories it called to mind. His early military career may be said to have begun at Cairo. Just before he came the headquarters or post of the military district of Southeast Missouri had been established at Cairo. He succeeded General Oglesby at Cairo September 4, 1861, and remained here in charge until April, 1862. He fought the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, and thereby succeeded in pushing the Confederate forces far back into the South. He thus started the movement which opened the Mississippi River from Cairo to the Gulf. As Judge Green pictured the scenes of his early military career, it seemed to the writer, who was present on the stand, that General Grant was deeply impressed with the vivid portrayal. It was a long, weary journey from Cairo to Appomattox. It was three years of deep anxiety and severest toil, and almost every step had to be won and held at the risk of ultimate defeat. With the exception only of the President at Washington, General Grant carried the heaviest burden of the many heavy ones carried during the Civil War.

Mayor N. B. Thistlewood delivered the following address of welcome:

"General Grant: As mayor of the city of Cairo, I have the great honor of bidding you welcome to our city. We welcome you as a distinguished citizen of our country; we welcome you as one of the greatest of military chieftains. We welcome you for the service you have rendered your country and the distinction you have conferred upon our State. We welcome you as the representative of not only the regular army, but also of the volunteer soldiery, which has produced some of the best generals and the finest armies in the world, possessing in the highest degree those great qualities, courage and endurance, perseverance and magnanimity. I feel that it would not be an extravagant assertion for me to say that the armies and the soldiers which you have commanded have ranked second to none; and when I say this, I would detract nothing from those who fought on the other

side of the line. We accord them the same great qualities. I feel that we are all one now. The great fact that we have a nation, that we are *one* nation and *one* people has been established; and now your reputation as a citizen, as a statesman and as a great general does not belong to Illinois, or to the North, but to the whole country. We have read with great pleasure and pride of the distinguished honors shown you by the people of the Old World, and none the less have we been pleased with the manner in which you have been received by our sister cities of the South, and with the magnificent receptions that have been tendered you everywhere.

"It is now eighteen years since you were here, at the junction of these great rivers, this central point in the Mississippi Valley between the North and the South. Then, you looked out on the great Southland in arms against the Union. Now, how changed; and for the change the whole people acknowledge their indebtedness to you, and will cherish your memory for ages to come. General Grant, we thank you for this visit and bid you thrice welcome to our city."

Judge Green's Address.

General Grant: I am commissioned by the people of Cairo to tender to you a very hearty welcome to our city and its hospitality.

We cordially join in the universal chorus of admiration and respect, which has greeted you in all lands, in all climes, among all nations, wherever you have traveled.

The crowned heads, the nobility and the people of Europe; the kings and princes of the Oriental world, and your countrymen everywhere have united in according to you the highest consideration and esteem.

In the same spirit this multitude of your fellow citizens has assembled to render a proper tribute to him who stands first in the long catalogue of veterans who fought for a united country.

But your visit to this city has an additional interest, not realized elsewhere. Your presence in our midst awakens a crowd of associations connected with the part you acted in

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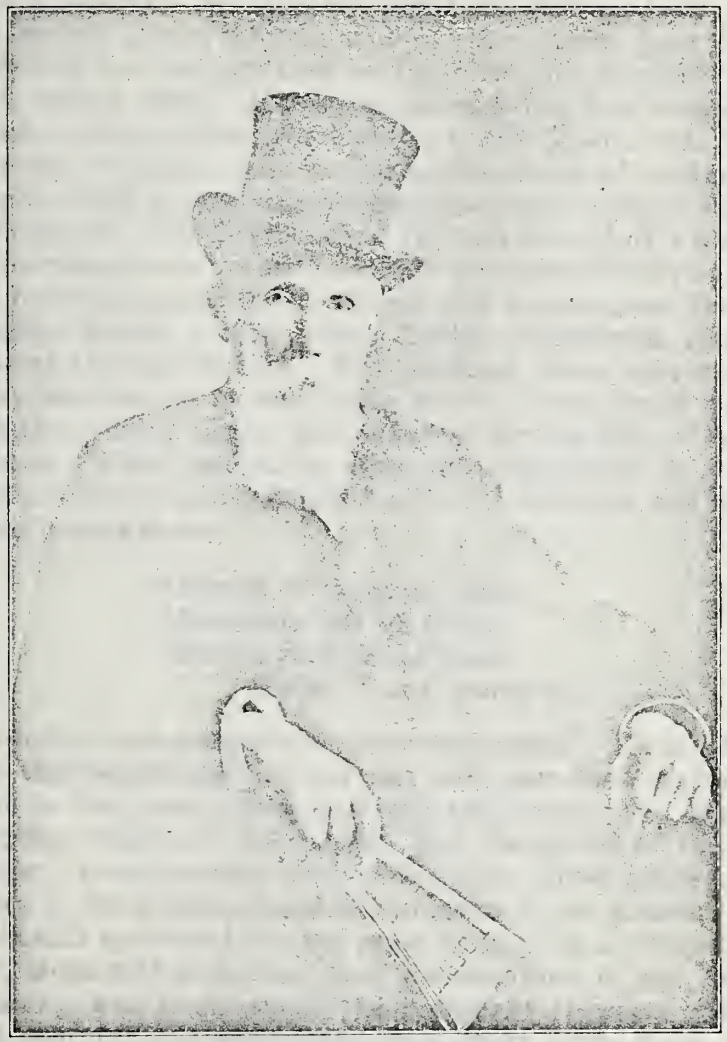


JUDGE WILLIAM H. GREEN.

the opening scenes of the great military drama of the nineteenth century. In Cairo you began the arduous task of converting the citizen into the soldier. Here, under your care, a crowd of raw recruits took on the form and comeliness of a well drilled army. Here you planned the first campaigns, which resulted in decisive victories to the Union arms. From this city you began your march to that series of military triumphs which is unequalled in the annals of ancient or modern military life. On three sides of you was the enemy's country. A few miles below the confluence of these great rivers a frowning fortress dominated the stream with its guns; and from its heights floated a flag which boldly proclaimed rebellion against the government. The morning drum beat in your camp was echoed by the sullen sound of the enemy's guns; and the evening tattoo was answered by the roar of hostile cannon. When your little army was marshalled on yonder levee, ready to leave us, and march to victory, it was almost literally true that—

> "Cannon to right of them,
> Cannon to left of them,
> Cannon in front of them,
> Volley'd and thunder'd."

But today, how complete the transformation! These tideless seas that almost encircle our city still pour their waters onward to the great ocean, and still bear upon their currents countless vessels of every size. But the stores of the commissary, then covering their decks, have given place to the wares of the merchant and the produce of the planter. The gunboat is converted into the grain barge. The military transport, laden with armed men and the munitions of war, is seen no more; and in its stead, the passenger steamer, crowded with peaceful men and women from every State, plies undisturbed, a welcome visitor, from the extreme North to the extreme South. The frowning fortress is dismantled; and, clad in the verdure of early Spring, it now smiles on the mighty river that washes its base, and is one of the strong links that bind together this now happy sisterhood of States.

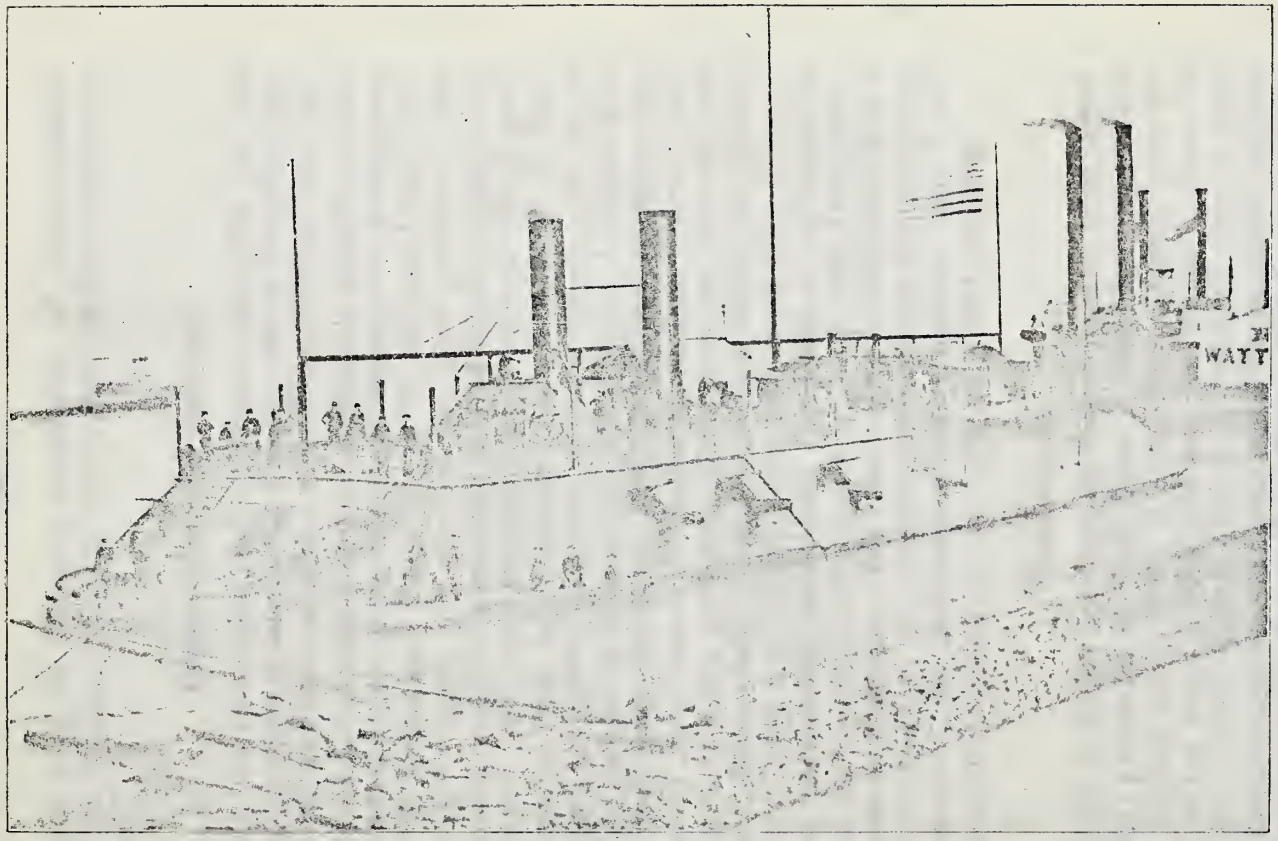
Two rival flags no longer court the morning breeze or wave over contending hosts. These then warring States are no longer belligerent, but dwell together in the harmony of perfect equality, and in the consciousness of safety and protection to their governments, both State and national; while the flag of the Union floats without a rival, over every foot of the soil of the Republic.

Sir, the verdict of mankind attributes to you, more than to any other, the accomplishment of these beneficent and auspicious results.

You left this city with your sword drawn in your country's cause. The battles you fought—the victories you won—the splendid achievements, and the still more splendid and important consequences of your campaigns, are *household words* and need not be recounted here today. You return to us with your sword long since sheathed. The object and purpose for which your sword was drawn have been accomplished. Alexander and Caesar, and Napoleon, each fought for personal aggrandizement and to establish a dynasty. You fought to preserve a united country. You bore the toil and encountered the danger of battles and of sieges in order that the grand heritage, which we received from the fathers of the republic, might be transmitted far down the ages to the coming generations. And so fighting, you fought in a holy war!

In unison with your countrymen everywhere we welcome you as an illustrious citizen of the United States. We welcome you at the threshold of this great and powerful State —the State which rendered such signal service in overthrowing the rebellion—your own State—the State of your adoption; and we also feel a just pride in greeting you as the first citizen of the State of Illinois.

Your name, in all time, will be especially connected with the idea of the union of the States. And we believe you could ask no more glorious immortality of fame than to have your memory, in all patriotic hearts, indissolubly linked with the sentiment, "the Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."



GUNBOAT—THE CAIRO, 1861.

I give voice to this vast assemblage of anxious listeners when I again extend to you a most cordial welcome to our city."

General Grant's Response.

When last I was with you, my friends, your little city was a camp of bristling bayonets. You are now in the full enjoyment of the pursuits of peace, a thrifty, promising little city.

Of late I have traveled over a considerable bit of the South, have visited many parts of several States, and everywhere I saw the same signs of devotion to the restored Union I see here today. I met men who had held high positions in the rebel army, men who served in the Confederate congress and legislatures, and men occupying high social and official positions among their fellow citizens, and one and all of them expressed themselves satisfied with the results, and in no wise felt inclined to attempt to disturb them. I believe that these men spoke the truth, and I hope they represent the masses. I have reason for believing in their honesty, and that we have now a permanent Union and one that will last forever. Everywhere I saw due respect shown for the old Flag, and heard a willingness expressed on all sides to heartily and patriotically unite with the North in defending it against any assaults from abroad, let them come from whatever quarter they may. But I have already said more than I expected to say on this occasion, having been led thereto by the remarks of the gentlemen who have preceded me. I will now close by thanking you for your very kind reception.

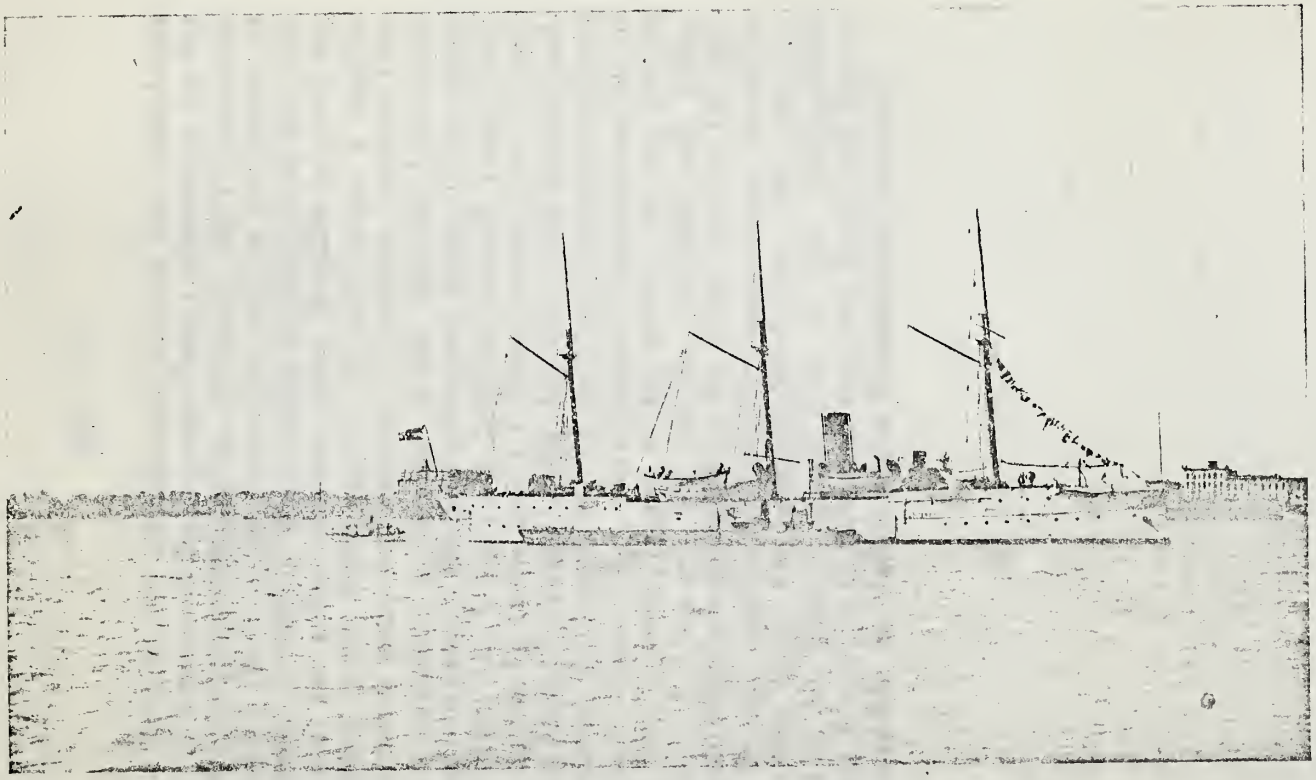
Biographical.

Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; graduated at West Point in 1843; for many years in the regular army; in the Mexican War; a farmer near St. Louis in the years 1855-57; in the real estate business in St. Louis in 1858; went to Galena in 1859, and there a clerk in his father's tannery that year and 1860; appointed colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in May,

1861; Brigadier-General of Volunteers at Mexico, Missouri, in July, 1861; Major General of Volunteers at Fort Donelson, February, 1862; had his headquarters at Cairo from September, 1861, to April, 1862; appointed Major General in the regular army on the capture of Vicksburg July 4, 1863, and Lieutenant General in 1864, and General of the army in 1867; elected President in November, 1868, and re-elected in 1872. Died at Mt. McGregor, New York, July 23, 1885. Few men at home or abroad, at any time in history, have risen through so many grades and so high as this—from a clerkship in a tannery to the Presidency of the United States within less than eight years.

Captain N. B. Thistlewood was born in Kent County, Delaware, March 30, 1837; came to Mason, Effingham County, Illinois, in 1858; commissioned by Governor Yates Captain of Company "C," Ninety-eighth Regiment, Illinois Infantry; in the Army of the Cumberland, in Wilder's Brigade; in the battles of Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Farmington, Mission Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign; was with Wilson's Cavalry Corps and was wounded at Selma, April 2, 1865; came to Cairo in 1871; elected mayor four times and served eight years; Department Commander of the Grand Army for Illinois and Commander of the Southern Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Reunion Association for many years; elected three times in succession to the National House of Representatives, at Washington, and the only soldier in the Illinois delegation. He died at Cairo September 15, 1915. He was one of Cairo's most active, faithful and honored citizens.

Judge William H. Green was born in Danville, Kentucky, December 8, 1830; his father, the well known Dr. Duff Green; his mother, Lucy Kenton Green, a niece of the celebrated Simon Kenton; his grandfather, Willis Green, the first delegate from the Territory of Kentucky to the Legislature of Virginia; his great-grandfather, General Duff Green. The Greens were Virginians and extensive land owners in the Shenandoah Valley. He was educated at Center College, Danville, and the family having removed from Danville to Mount Vernon, Illinois, in 1847, he taught school for a time



U. S. BATTLESHIP—THE CONCORD—CAIRO HARBOR, MAY 1892.

in that vicinity and subsequently studied law with Judge Walter B. Scates, of the Supreme Court; admitted to the bar in 1852; removed to Metropolis, Illinois, in 1853; represented his district twice in the House and once in the Senate, at Springfield, in both of which bodies he was one of the most prominent and active members; came to Cairo in 1863; circuit judge of the Third circuit; for forty years a member and for many years the President of the State Board of Education; frequently a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions; one of the most prominent leaders of his party; contemporary with Samuel S. Marshall, John A. Logan, Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge David J. Baker, Judge John H. Mulkey and Judge William J. Allen; for thirty-eight years a leading attorney and counsellor for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Judge Green was possessed of such versatility of talent that in every sphere of his activity he was always a leader. He was an able lawyer, politician and judge, and, politically, always working for others and not for himself. We may judge of his taste for literature and his ability as a writer by the fine address above given. His death occurred at his home in Cairo, June 6, 1902. Biographical sketches are found in Governor Palmer's Bench and Bar of Illinois and in the United States Biographical Dictionary.

Forgotten Statesmen of Illinois
Hon. Robert Smith.

By W. T. Norton.

The term "forgotten" may not with accuracy be applied to a statesman whose public acts are recorded in the journals of our legislative assemblies. Yet, when an individual—it matters not how illustrious—passes out of the limelight and off the stage of activity, he soon fades from the memory of the multitude and becomes a historic figure. Major Smith should not, perhaps, be styled a "forgotten" stateman, as but little more than half a century has passed since the close of his public duties, and he is still personally remembered by a few of our elderly citizens.

He came of an old colonial family of local distinction in New England. His father, Hon. John Smith, was for twelve years an influential member of the New Hampshire Legislature; and his uncle, Hon. Samuel Smith, an enterprising manufacturer, for several years represented his district in the National Congress. Robert Smith was born at Peterboro, New Hampshire, on June 12, 1802, and passed his boyhood on his father's farm. His education was obtained at the district schools and at the New Ipswich Academy. In 1820 he engaged in the manufacture of machinery, and later was interested in a cotton mill at Northfield. But he found those pursuits too restricted for the free exercise of his intellect, and studied law and was admitted to the bar. Opening an office in his native town, he commenced the practice of his profession, and on November 28, 1828, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah P. Bingham, of Lempster, New Hampshire.

Lured to the West by the great opportunities it offered to enterprise, ability and energy, he left the granite hills of his

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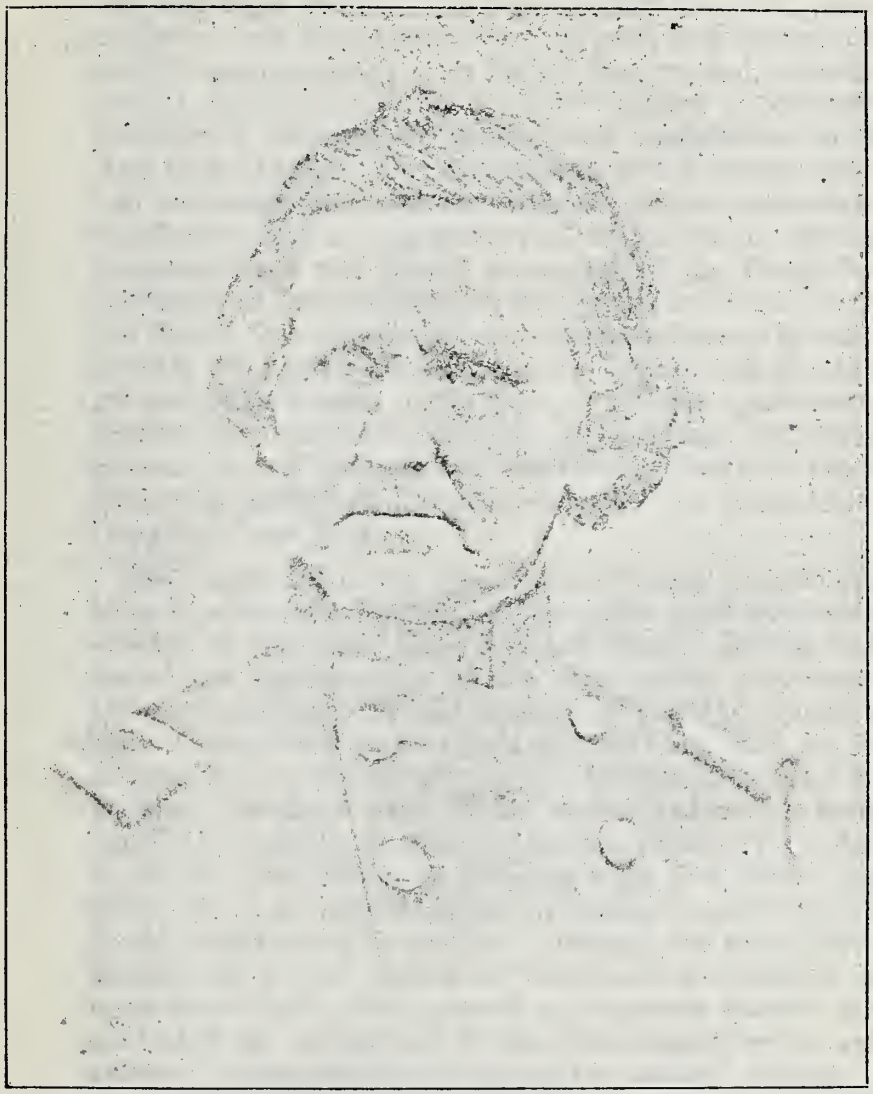

MAJOR ROBERT SMITH

native State in the spring of 1832 and located at Alton, Illinois, and there resumed his legal profession. He soon saw, however, that the country was too new, and the people too poor, to assure quick profits for the lawyer; and, having some capital, he abandoned the law and engaged in the more remunerative business of dealing and speculating in lands. And he prospered. But the example of his father and uncle had inoculated him with the virus of political aspiration, and so effectual was its operation that he offered his services to the people and was elected a member of the Tenth General Assembly of Illinois, 1836-38, four years after his arrival in the State. His colleagues from Madison County in that Legislature were Cyrus Edwards, in the Senate, and James Semple and John Hogan, in the House. He was again elected in 1838 to the Eleventh Assembly, with George Churchill for Senator, and William Otwell and George Smith, in the lower House. Lincoln was a member of both these Assemblies, and Douglas of the Tenth.

The legislation of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, in which Mr. Smith served, was the most extraordinary enacted in the early history of the State. Illinois had defeated the machinations of the slave power and was then forever freed from the long threatened blight of human bondage. In expelling Black Hawk and his band from its limits, in 1832, it removed for all time the further menace of hostile Indians. In peace with all the world, and with population rapidly increasing, the spirit of progress incited its statesmen to devote their efforts to devising ways and means for the development of its great natural resources, and thereby benefit the condition of its people. Although the main plan then adopted of a vast system of internal improvements based upon the State's credit proved a disastrous failure, it demonstrated the willingness of the Representatives to assume extreme responsibilities to attain the desired objects. And that course was sanctioned by the people; for though the members of those two Assemblies, by incurring a public debt of many millions of dollars, placed the State on the verge of bankruptcy, few, if any, of them were condemned by their

constituents for their honestly mistaken acts, but continued the most of them in public life, and promoted many to higher stations.

As a legislator, Robert Smith was untiring in his efforts to advance the welfare of the State in general, and particularly that of his county. He supported the internal improvement measures, and was very industrious in securing for the people of Madison County charters for various roads, toll bridges, public institutions, and such other privileges and benefits that the Legislature could bestow.

While faithfully attentive to every duty as a public servant Mr. Smith never lost sight of his own interests and was always alert to take advantage of every opportunity presented that might add to his prosperity or personal popularity. He was soon known as an astute and able politician and successful dealer in real estate, acquiring in time many hundred acres of valuable land. His tact for retaining popular favor was well shown during the Lovejoy riots at Alton in 1837, when the entire populace was frenzied with wild excitement. He was then one of the most prominent citizens of Alton, a member of the Legislature, and presumably a leader of public opinion. But in no account of the disgraceful acts of the mob, or efforts of the few to sustain law and order, or of the litigation that followed, does the name of Robert Smith appear. As a native of New England, his sympathies must have been for Lovejoy, but the mob was almost wholly of his own political party; and to array himself with either side would necessarily incur the enmity of the other. So, by maintaining a course of masterly inactivity he avoided giving offense to either, and came out of the troubles with prestige unimpaired.

From the first apportionment of the State for Representative in Congress (1833) Madison and St. Clair Counties were in the same district, and the Congressman had invariably been chosen from St. Clair—Slade, Reynolds, Snyder, then Reynolds again, the latter serving for seven and a half years, much to the disgust of incipient statesmen in the other counties, who thought the honor should be passed around.

The climax came in 1843, when Reynolds was again "in the hands of his friends" for re-election to the Twenty-eighth Congress. Shields, who was elected (by the Legislature) State Auditor in 1841—made famous by his challenge to Lincoln to fight a duel in 1842—resigned in March, 1843, and hurried to his home at Belleville to run against Reynolds. The Democratic politicians of the district were very tired of Reynolds, and those in St. Clair County, outside of a certain clique, saw that nothing would be gained by replacing him with Shields. About that time the new convention system had been tried in the East with general satisfaction, and the Democrats here, seeing in it a means of relief, concluded to adopt it. Thereupon they ordered meetings to be held in all the counties of the district, to select delegates to represent them in a Congressional Convention, called to meet later at Kaskaskia. As St. Clair County would present three candidates to the convention—for Lyman Trumbull had "allowed his friends to use his name" in that connection—Mr. Smith, thinking there might be a chance to break the hold of St. Clair County on that office, so manipulated the Madison County meeting as to have its delegates instructed to vote for himself.

My friend, Dr. J. F. Snyder, the well known historian and scientist, who remembers Mr. Smith well, says, in a private letter: "I think Judge Gillespie was mistaken in one minor particular respecting Mr. Smith's first candidacy for Congress in 1843. In his Recollections of Early Illinois, pp. 48-49, he says 'the convention at Kaskaskia was called for the ulterior purpose of getting rid of General Shields, who insisted on running for Congress.' That, perhaps, was true, too; for Shields aspired to every office which he thought might be in his possible reach. But the impression I—then a school boy—gained from the talk I heard among Belleville politicians was that their main object was to get rid of Reynolds."

The account in full given by Judge Gillespie, to which Dr. Snyder referred, is as follows: "A plot had been laid to defeat Shields, in spite of his majority, which was that Smith was to solicit from Shields a few of his delegates, which, when added to the Madison County delegation, would give Smith a

respectable complimentary vote. Shields fell into the trap, and said nothing would afford him greater pleasure, and desired Smith to name the men, and Shields requested them to vote on the first ballot for Smith. Cameron (the secretary of the convention) immediately made up the roll and placed those Shields delegates at the head, then followed the names of the delegates who were for Reynolds and Trumbull, and Smith's own men, and lastly, the names of the rest of the Shields delegates. This gave Smith the majority, and quicker than lightning the result was announced, and Smith declared the nominee, and motion to adjourn *sine die* carried.

"Shields and his friends were dumbfounded for the instant, but in a few minutes he recovered his self-possession and pledged himself to support the nominee. The great object was to get rid of Shields. Smith, it was supposed, could be brushed aside at any time. It was understood, however, that Smith had stipulated that in the event of his success on that occasion, he was not to be in the way of Governor Reynolds in the future.

"Smith was elected, and by dint of close application to business and the free use of the franking privilege, he soon made himself immensely popular with the people of his district. He procured the names of all the voters and sent to every one either a letter or public document, and attended to their wants with such promptness and assiduity that he stole away the hearts of the people and became invincible for many years. As soon as the sessions of Congress were over he spent all his time among his constituents and availed himself of the opportunities afforded by the courts of seeing many of them together. On his return from the first session he was visiting one of the courts where Reynolds was. The latter did not seem to like the way Smith busied himself amongst the people, and he reminded him of his pledge—not to be in his way. Smith said: 'Oh, Governor, I am just round returning thanks.' Said the Governor: 'Smith, that may be so, but your maneuvring looks to me a devilish sight more like *grace* before meals than *thanks* after.' "

The new delegate plan of nominating candidates proved fatal to the aspirations of many of the old pioneer type of office hunters, like Reynolds, who previously nominated themselves and depended for election upon their notoriety and individual exertions, as is now effected by our primary law.

At the next Congressional Convention of the First district, in 1845, Robert Smith and Governor Reynolds were again candidates, and Smith was again nominated. Reynolds, charging Smith with unfairness and duplicity, ran independently on his ancient record and was badly beaten, receiving little more than the Whig vote. At the convention two years later Smith and Trumbull were the candidates, and Trumbull was nominated. Smith claiming—no doubt correctly—that the convention had been dishonestly packed, ran as an untrammeled Democrat, and was again elected.

As a Congressman, Mr. Smith proved to be a faithful and able servant of the people, remarkably attentive, active and industrious. He was a ready and forcible speaker, quick to grasp the salient points in debate, and never at a loss in presenting his arguments with telling effect. On December 27, 1844, he made a notable speech in Congress on the bill, "To reduce and graduate the price of public lands." He advocated the passage of the bill in the warmest terms, as necessary to settlement and development of the West. In the opening of his speech he made this telling point:

"Mr. Chairman, I would ask in what does the wealth of our country consist? Is it in the millions of wild, unimproved lands? No, sir. It is in the labor laid out upon those lands, rendering them productive; the improvements put upon them, the minerals dug out of them by the enterprising miners, the annual crops produced by the labor of the cultivators. These, sir, are the sources of our wealth; and when the government shall adopt the true policy in the disposition of our public lands every free man will have it in his power to become a freeholder. If the government, by giving away the public lands which have been on the market for ten years, could thereby insure the making of a good farm on every half or

quarter section of these lands, it would be a profitable and judicious disposition of them.''

This thought was ably elaborated and expanded in a logical manner and proved a powerful plea in favor of putting the public lands within the reach of all, making them independent and freeing the debtor from dependence on the creditor. I do not know the fate of this particular bill, but it was clearly the forerunner of the policy subsequently adopted by the government for the pre-emption of the public lands. It stamped Robert Smith as a far seeing advocate of a wise and judicious public policy. He was in advance of his time, but his views were those of the seer and the statesman.

Another noteworthy speech by Mr. Smith was delivered during the discussion of the ''Harbor and River Bill,'' February 26, 1845. He made it the occasion for a plea in favor of appropriations for the continuation of the famous Cumberland Road from its then terminus to the Mississippi. He reviewed the long history of the road from its inception in 1806 to 1838, and advocated the continuance of that policy in the following amendment:

''For the Cumberland Road, to be divided in equal parts in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, $300,000.'' This was agreed to by a vote of 70 yeas to 43 nays, which was a clear victory for Mr. Smith.

Now, note the sequel: The bill was then reported back to the House (the speech had been delivered in Committee of the Whole) and the appropriation was reduced to $75,000 for each of the three States named. In this form the bill passed both Houses of Congress, but was finally defeated by being ''pocketed'' by President Tyler.

Thus, the completion of this great national enterprise was defeated. If pushed forward as projected, it would have passed through Illinois, with its terminus on the Mississippi at either Alton or St. Louis. That the great project failed was due to President Tyler, a stickler for State rights and an opponent of national appropriations within the States. But the honor of passing the bill through Congress is due to Mr. Smith. This speech of our Congressman was the com-

plement of his former address on the public land bill. He claimed, and rightly, that the completion of the Cumberland Road would facilitate the settlement and improvement of the public lands.

These speeches reveal Mr. Smith in a very pleasant light. They show that while devoted to the interests of his constituents, he realized that he was also sent to Washington to legislate for the entire country, and that he was indeed a statesman of broad and liberal views.

At the close of his third term in Congress Mr. Smith was not a candidate for re-election, as he knew it would be futile to contend with the brilliant war record of Colonel Bissell, who succeeded him without opposition. But his restless energy permitted no idleness. Returning home, he immediately engaged, with his characteristic vigor, in several large business enterprises. "He furnished most of the means for construction of the immense water power, which has contributed so much to the growth and prosperity of Minneapolis," and was largely interested in various ways in railroad lines that were then pushing their way into and across Illinois. In its rivalry with St. Louis for commercial supremacy, Alton had no worker for its success more zealous and persevering than Robert Smith. He was the leading spirit in the great railroad convention, held at Hillsboro in October, 1849, that instigated the famous "State Policy," sanctioned by the Legislature, requiring all railroads crossing the State to have their terminals within its limits. Hence, the Chicago and Alton road, the Terre Haute and Alton road, etc., which were continued to St. Louis only after Don Morrison effectually nullified the "State Policy" by having the Seventeenth General Assembly pass his bill incorporating the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

Both Douglas and Lincoln were colleagues of Mr. Smith in the State Legislature, and also in the lower House of Congress. In his several elections to Congress he had the distinction of defeating such eminent men as Governor Reynolds, General Shields, Lyman Trumbull and Governor Koerner. In the turbulent era consequent upon repeal of

the Missouri Compromise he stood firmly for maintaining the Union, but never faltered in his loyalty to the Democratic party. When later his old party leaders, Palmer, Trumbull, Bissell, Koerner and many others, left it for the new Republican organization he remained steadfast in his fidelity to Jeffersonian principles. At the height of the wild political turmoil in 1856, when, in his district, it became necessary to select candidates for the Thirty-fifth Congress, both parties approached the contest with much trepidation, the Republicans gravely doubting their strength and the Democrats conscious of their weakness after recent numerous desertions from their party. Finally the Republicans nominated Koerner, the German leader of Belleville, whose term as Lieutenant Governor had just expired. They regarded him, next to Bissell, as the strongest man in the district, which was largely colonized by Germans, nearly all of whom had followed him and Bissell into the new camp.

At the election, "Colonel John Thomas, of St. Clair County," Governor Koerner says, in his Memoirs, vol. II, p. 35, "was beaten by a considerable majority by Don Morrison for the short term, and Robert Smith, a shrewd, wily politician, who had formerly been a member of Congress and had been resurrected for the occasion, was elected for the long term"—in fact, defeating Koerner in every county in the district, excepting St. Clair. An anecdote of that campaign, often told by Smith, tends to justify the epithet of "wily politician" applied to him by Governor Koerner. Smith neither drank liquor of any kind nor used tobacco in any way, but in his round of electioneering he went into a saloon at Highland, a German village in the eastern part of Madison County, and, laying a large gold coin on the counter, asked the proprietor to "treat his friends when they came in, to that amount. Shoving the coin back to him, the honest Teuton said: "No, keep your money, Mr. Schmit; you haf no frients here." Nevertheless, Smith carried that precinct at the election by a handsome majority.

In both sessions of that Congress Mr. Smith, as in the others before, was a very busy and active Representative,

closely attentive to the wants of his constituents and State. In the momentous questions of public policy then agitating all classes of the people he ably seconded every effort of Senator Douglas to harmonize antagonisms and avert the impending danger of serious national trouble. With the adjourning of Congress Mr. Smith retired from further direct participation in party politics. He supported Douglas for the Presidency in 1860, without taking a very prominent part in that exciting campaign. When, later, the States engaged in the horrors of civil war, Mr. Smith, still a Democrat and ultra Union man, past the military age, not rugged physically and not fired by military ambition, remained quietly at his home. But President Lincoln, long knowing his integrity of character and strict reliability, appointed him paymaster of volunteers, with the rank of major, and in that responsible position he served very capably until retired by disability.

Quite young then, my only remembrance of Major Smith is having seen him one day, in the full uniform of his rank, as he entered his carriage in front of his handsome residence, when starting to the railroad station to go to his office in St. Louis, where he was stationed. He had a splendid estate in Middle Alton, comprising several acres, ornamented with fine trees of various kinds, many of them imported from foreign lands. The extensive grounds were surrounded by a lilac hedge, which, in full bloom, filled the air with fragrance. It was the admiration of my boyhood and of all who saw it. Only the older residents remember the attractions of that beautiful homestead, with its grand old monarchs of the native forest and choice growth of exotics, for it long since passed into other hands and was subdivided into town lots, upon which have been erected twenty or more stately homes.

I, of course, have no personal knowledge of Major Smith, but from all sources of information at hand we must infer that he was an unusual man, of more than ordinary ability, unexceptional moral character and high sense of honor. In Dr. Snyder's letter, to which I have before referred, he further says: "Mr. Smith was not quite six feet tall, of sinewy athletic build, and usually dressed and looked

like a brisk business man. He was a pleasant talker, an impressive stump speaker, and his genial, sunny disposition and cordial handshake were well calculated to captivate the average voter. Electioneering was with Governor Reynolds a studied art, in which he excelled; with Smith it was a natural trait, surpassed by very few. His wonderful memory of faces and names enabled him to instantly recognize and call by name any one he met to whom he had once been introduced, it mattered not where or how long before. I remember seeing him suddenly leave those he was talking with on the sidewalk, rush to the middle of the street to shake hands with a passing farmer, he had probably met once before, and earnestly inquire about his health and that of each member of his family, and finally ask him how the crop was this year on his northeast forty. Our people, in St. Clair County, did not regard Bob Smith as a great statesman, but they esteemed him for his real ability, his honesty, diligence and thorough devotion to their interests."

As I before stated, Major Smith was one of a very intelligent and enterprising family. Two of his brothers, William H. and James, followed him to the West, embarking at St. Louis in the mercantile business. There they became wealthy and prominent citizens, distinguished for their liberality, philanthropy and zeal for advancement of religion and education. James Smith was the founder of Smith's Academy there, which bears his name, and was a generous donor to Washington University, with which the Smith Academy is affiliated. William H. Smith was also a man of commanding ability and sterling integrity, who left to his descendants a record of remarkable success and domestic devotion. Retiring from his long business career, he removed to Alton and purchased a large estate, which is still one of the great attractions of the city, and here he resided until his death at the age of 86 years. His son, the late William Elliott Smith, inheriting the business sagacity of his ancestors, founded the glass-making industry of Alton and was president of the Illinois Glass Company, the largest manufacturer of hollow glassware in the world. At his death the buildings of the company

covered an area of fifty acres and employed 3,500 hands. He died at Florence, Italy, while on a foreign tour, having with his family circumnavigated the world.

At the expiration of Major Smith's military service he returned to private life in impaired health, and at his beautiful home in Alton passed the remainder of his days in literary pursuits and the care of his large financial interests and extensive landed property. He was a Mason of high degree, and, with his family, brothers, and all his Smith relatives, was from his youth a member of the Unitarian Church. He had not long to wait for the final summons. It came in 1867, and he passed away at the age of 65 years. Interred in the city cemetery, his remains lie beneath a monument of Italian marble, from which—much to be regretted—every line of the inscription carved upon it has been obliterated by time and the elements. He was survived by two children, Robert Bingham Smith and Sarah Bingham Smith.

Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Illinois.

Research Made by Mrs. E. S. Walker.

DU PAGE COUNTY.

Parker Chase was a native of Connecticut; he served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting April 20, 1775, serving as a "Minute Man" in Captain Thomas Noyes' Company; also, serving for 13 weeks in Captain Ezra Lunts' Company, with Colonel Moses Little's Seventeenth Regiment; again serving in Captain Robert Dodge's Company, in Colonel Ebenezer Travis' Regiment; again enlisting with Captain Jacob Powers and Captain Stephen Jenkins, with Colonel Jacob Gerrish, from Suffield and Essex Counties, Connecticut. After the war Parker Chase came to Illinois, locating in DuPage County, where he died.

John Dudley was a native of New Hampshire, where he enlisted in Captain Ashley's Company in 1777, serving one month and two days, from September 21 to October 23. He came west from Claremont, New Hampshire, settling in Crawford County, and went from there to DuPage County, Illinois, where he died. He served as a justice in the county.

Thomas Matteson was born in West Greenwich, Newport County, Rhode Island, in 1756. He enlisted June 8, 1776, with Lieutenant George Tennant and Colonel Brown. After the war he removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, and from there came to DuPage County, Illinois. He lived to a great age and died in the county after 1840.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

William Blair was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1760. He enlisted May, 1778, in Cumberland County as a substitute for his father, serving two months; was sta-

tioned at Penn's Valley, Pennsylvania. In 1779 he enlisted again under General Sullivan; and in 1780 he again served seven months on the frontier in Northumberland County. He was discharged in 1781. He came to Illinois and settled in Rushville, Schuyler County, where he died.

Benjamin Carpenter was a native of Virginia, born in 1753. He enlisted for four years in Amherst County, Virginia. His company joined the army of Lafayette, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He came to Illinois and resided in Schuyler County, where he died.

A. W. Cavaley was born in Virginia and served in the war as an agent for James Stuart's Virginia Artillery. After the war he came to Illinois and resided in Schuyler County.

Henry Greene was born in Maryland, where he enlisted in 1779, in a Maryland regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Wolford. He was discharged at Annapolis, Maryland. After the close of the war he came to Schuyler County, Illinois, and died there May, 1837.

James Lanmann was born in 1731 in South Carolina. He enlisted at Charleston in July, 1776, serving as sergeant; was engaged near Hillsborough, North Carolina, in 1781; was attached to a troop of horse in the First Regiment, under Colonel William Henderson; was in the battles of Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs, where he was wounded in the thigh. He came to reside in Schuyler County, Illinois, where he died.

George Taylor was born in Pennsylvania about 1760. He enlisted in Amherst County, Virginia, in 1777 under Colonel Broadhead and General Lachlin McIntosh, when they were at Fort Cumberland; then they moved to the Ohio River, and from there to Detroit, Michigan. He assisted in building Fort Defiance. He again enlisted in 1778 and helped guard the prisoners taken at Saratoga; he also served in 1779 and 1780. He came to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County, where he died February 10, 1834.

PERRY COUNTY.

John Banes was born in Virginia. He enlisted at Mecklenburg in 1779; five times for three months each and the sixth time for six months, with Captains Peter Bennett and George Ferringot, Colonel William Moore, ——— Ramsey, Joseph Taylor and Major Joel Lewis. He was in the battle of Camden. He removed to Sumner County, Tennessee, and from there to Perry County, Illinois, where he died September 2, 1840. He served in the North Carolina troops.

Leonard Lipe was a native of South Carolina, where he served in the war. He was born about 1755. After the war he removed with his son to Illinois, settling in Perry County, Tamaroa township, where he died.

John Murphy was born in the north of Ireland. Coming to America, he entered the war of the American Revolution and was in the battle of King's Mountain. Soon after the war he removed to Tennessee, and in 1818 came to Illinois, settling near Lost Prairie, Perry County, where he died. Murphysboro, Jackson County, is named in his honor.

CASS COUNTY.

Colbay Creed was born in Orange County, Virginia, May 4, 1758. He enlisted in Surrey County, North Carolina, in Captain James Giddings' Company and served during the war. Coming to Illinois, he settled in Morgan County, where he drew a pension. He died in Cass County and is buried there.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Nicholas Curry was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, probably from the Carolinas. He removed to Tennessee, in Lincoln County, but came to Illinois in 1832, settling in Coles County, and from there he removed to Scott County, where he died, and is buried in the McAlebs graveyard, one and one-half miles north of the town of Bluffs. He died in the early fifties.

James McEvers was a native of Massachusetts, where he enlisted from the town of Hancock to serve three years in Captain Lusk's Company, Colonel Simonds' Regiment. He removed to Ohio, and from there to Illinois, settling in Morgan County, but died in 1829 in Scott County.

Solomon Patterson was a soldier from Pennsylvania, serving from Cumberland County in the First Company, Fourth Battalion, under Captain John McConnell, Colonel Samuel Culbertson. After the war he came to Illinois and resided in Monroe County, but removed to Scott County, where he died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. McCracken, in the town of Manchester.

Joseph Summers was born in Kent County, Delaware, in 1749, and while residing in Guilford County, North Carolina, he enlisted, serving for three months under Captain Thomas Flack, Colonel James Martin. He again enlisted for six months under Captain Edward Gwynn, and again for three months with Captain Elliott and Colonel Lee. Coming to Illinois, he resided in Morgan County, but died in Scott County, and is buried there.

VERMILION COUNTY.

The 3d of September, 1915, was a memorable day for the Governor Bradford Chapter, D. A. R., of Danville. Five years ago the chapter decided to erect some fitting memorial to the memory of the soldiers of the American Revolution buried in Vermilion County. Plans crystalized into action and they decided to erect a drinking fountain. The design presented by Mr. Daniel Chester French was accepted and the fountain complete was unveiled September 3, 1915.

The Memorial consists of a floor thirty feet long, with seats at either end; a granite shaft eleven feet high holds in the center a bowl, into which water constantly flows. The shaft is ornamented near the top by a bronze wreath of laurel leaves, in which is the significant date, 1776. The granite shaft is superimposed with a four-foot bronze statue of a soldier of the Revolution standing at rest parade.

The names of the men are inscribed in the granite tablet set into the floor of the fountain. The inscription reads: "This statue is erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in memory of the soldiers of the War for Independence who are buried in Vermilion County, Illinois." The Chapter was most fortunate in having a "friend at court" in Hon. J. G. Cannon, who secured from the Government an unused balance of money left from the erection of the Government building, amounting to $6,000.00, which was applied to erecting the shaft; the D. A. R. Chapter being responsible for the bronze statue, costing $2,000.00.

The program was as follows: Mrs. Daniel Hogan, regent of the Chapter, presiding. "America," sung by "all the people," led by H. Y. Mercer, accompanied by the Soldiers' Home Band. Invocation by Rev. George Howk Simonson. "Ritual of the Chapter," Mrs. James A. Meeks, chaplain. "Greetings," Mrs. W. E. Fithian. "Our Ancestors," Mr. W. R. Jewell. "Art in Bronze and Stone," Mr. James M. White, supervising architect of the University of Illinois. "The Revolutionary War in the West," Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, President Illinois State Historical Society. Address, Hon. J. G. Cannon. Dedication and presentation of statue, Miss Lotte E. Jones, chairman Fountain Committee. Response, General Frank S. Dickson, Adjutant General, State of Illinois. The statue was unveiled by nine descendants of the men memorialized. Miss Lotte E. Jones deserves especial credit for the happy results of such strenuous labors, as she was the prime mover in the plans. The Soldiers' Home Band furnished the music for the occasion. This is a most appropriate way to perpetuate the memory of brave men and brave deeds, since in the performing of such duties we promote a love of knowledge and intensify the patriotism of our people.

William Adams was a native of Virginia, where he served in the war. After the war he removed to Kentucky. Coming to Illinois in 1825, he settled in Vermilion County, in Newell township, where he died, and is buried in the Martin burial ground.

David Baird was born in New Jersey March 4, 1760. He enlisted in Monmouth County in the First New Jersey Militia, September, 1776; he re-enlisted, serving for different periods each year till the close of the war, serving under Captains David Gordon, Kenneth Harrison, ——— Coons, Samuel Carhart, John Price and Cornelius Schanck; Colonels Asher Holmes, Thomas Henderson and Cahart Walton. He served as private, sergeant, ensign, lieutenant and quartermaster. He came to Vermilion County to reside and died February 20, 1837; is buried in the Lebanon cemetery, Indianola.

Joseph Coughran was born in Virginia January 16, 1761. He enlisted in June, 1781, in Hampshire County, with Captains ——— Anderson, ——— Dick and Isaac Parson, Colonel ——— Edwards, serving first four months, and again for two months. After the war he came to Vermilion County, Illinois, where he applied for a pension in 1834. He died March 19, 1845. He is buried in Vermilion County, but the exact place is not known.

John Frazier was a native of Virginia, where he served in the war, enlisting near the home of Laurence Washington. He served during the entire war and was present at the surder of Cornwallis. The place of his burial is not known, but he died in Vermilion County.

Jacob Gundy was born in Pennsylvania October 13, 1759. He enlisted April, 1779, in Pennsylvania Militia, under Captain Sebastian Wolf and Quartermaster General Robert Patton, in Lancaster County; serving as a teamster for two months, and again for one month. After the war he removed to Ohio, and from there came to Vermilion County in 1830, with his son, Joseph. He died in 1842 and is buried in the Gundy burying ground near Bismark.

Daniel Harrington was born in Pennsylvania January 1, 1756. He enlisted in September, 1776, with Captain Jacob Treck, Colonel Michael Swope, in York County. He enlisted again, serving under the same officers, and a third time in Maryland, with Captain Daniel Shaw, Colonel Edward

Cockey, serving in all ten months. He came to Illinois, where he applied for a pension in Vermilion County. He died there in 1836.

James Huls was born in Virginia in 1761. He enlisted March 18, 1778, in the Fourth Virginia Regiment, with Colonel Neville, Captain Stith, serving one year. He came to Vermilion County, Illinois, and died there in 1834.

Hugh King was born in North Carolina December 17, 1754. He enlisted in Mecklenburg County in 1778; re-enlisting twice, serving under Captains John McRea and William Alexander, Major Davis and Colonel John Moore. He enlisted in the South Carolina troops in 1781, serving with Captain Andrew Alexander and Colonel Wade Hampton in Washington's Dragoons. In all, he enlisted seven times, serving two years and ten months. He was in several skirmishes—at Charlotte, North Carolina; Strawberry Fields, Quarter House and Ninety-Six. He removed to Vermilion County, Illinois, where he died, and is buried in Springhill cemetery, Danville.

Thomas Makemson was born in 1753, probably in Pennsylvania, as he served in the war from that State, enlisting in 1777 with William Brown, commander of Floating Battery, Putnam Station, twelve miles below Philadelphia. He served three years. Coming to Illinois, he settled in Vermilion County, where he died in 1813. He is buried near Oakwood, Illinois.

Thomas Morton was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1752. He enlisted three times in Pennsylvania—in 1775, 1776 and 1777, serving as ensign with Captains Elliot and Lee, Colonel Culbertson. In 1780 he removed to Kentucky and was engaged in the Virginia troops, serving from 1781 to 1783 as captain under Colonel and General George Rogers Clark. He was in skirmishes at Statton Island and with the Indians at Chillicothe. He came to Indiana to reside, where he was appointed associate judge in Perry County in 1814. He removed to Illinois, settling in Vermilion County, where he died.

Zachariah Robertson, Sr., was a soldier from Virginia, where he served in the war. He removed to Harrison County, Kentucky, and in 1834 came to Vermilion County, Illinois, settling in Newell township. He died on the land where Bismark now stands, at the advanced age of 94 years.

The Manierre Family in Early Chicago History.

By George Manierre.

My father, after whom I was named, was born in New London, Connecticut, on July 15, 1817, and died at his residence on Michigan avenue, Chicago, May 21, 1863. He came to Chicago in 1835, when the population of the city was 3,265. He was of Norman-French extraction, his first American ancestors having come from Normandy to this country in 1680 with a colony of Huguenots. His great-grandfather, Louis Manierre, settled in New London in 1785. My father was among the foremost men in the early history of Chicago. He was prominent in civic, educational and political matters and in everything referring to the improvement of the city. He was intensely interested in anti-slavery. In 1854 a negro was arrested under the Fugitive Slave Act, and under my father's protection was discharged. For this service the colored people of Chicago gave him a silver cup. He was one of the organizers of the Union Defense Committee and took a very prominent part in the beginning of the Civil War. He was one of the organizers of the Law Institute and Library, of Lincoln Park, the Chicago Historical Society, the Republican Party, and the Young Men's Association, afterwards merged into the present Public Library. His death was deemed a public calamity, and all the members of the bar in a body, all the officers of the courts, the mayor and common council and prominent men were at the funeral at the Second Presbyterian Church, northeast corner of Washington Street and Wabash Avenue. The body was escorted from the residence to the church amid the tolling of the city bells, and the hearse was accompanied by citizens to Division Street. The court house was draped in mourning, as were all public offices. All the city courts, both State and Federal, adjourned out of respect to his memory. He was a true friend, a sound politi-

cian, a just judge and a careful and profound lawyer; one in the long roll of eminent men who made Chicago. He was an upright gentleman and a man of strong character and filled many offices of public trust, which he did not seek, but had thrust upon him. Scrupulous fidelity distinguished his discharge of all trusts committed to him. As a judge he was a great magistrate, and as an exemplary citizen he benefited the State.

My mother, Ann Hamilton Manierre, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 23, 1823, and died in Chicago June 8, 1900. She came to Chicago in 1840. She was a daughter of the Honorable William Reid, a barrister of Glasgow, Scotland, whose ancestor fought with his tenants at the battle of Bothwell Bridge June 22, 1679, under the flag "For God, King and Covenants," and inherited through him the estate of Kilbryd. She was married to my father in Detroit in 1842. In 1876 she built a house at No. 1928 Calumet Avenue, where she lived until her death. This house was built on the scene of the Indian battle that took place on the morning of August 15, 1812, when the troops and settlers left Fort Dearborn and were attacked by the Indians.

I was born February 5, 1845, in a brick house standing in the middle of the quarter block on the southeast corner of Adams and Dearborn Streets, now opposite The Fair. The grounds were filled with trees, shrubbery and plants. When I was a year old my parents moved to a house owned by Dr. Charles V. Dyer, on the northwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn Streets, where the First National Bank Building now stands. My parents resided with Dr. Dyer during the period that my father was building a two-story frame house on the southwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Jackson Boulevard, now occupied by the Stratford Hotel, and here the family remained until the Chicago fire. This house stood in a large lot. Currant bushes grew all along the fence. There were in the yard two arbors covered with grapevines, two large cottonwood trees, garden plants and shrubbery. Large locust trees were in the front and on the south side of the house and these trees extended to Wabash Avenue.

In the early years of my life, woods commenced at Thirty-first Street, extending east of State Street to the lake and on the north side to Waukegan from the lake to the river. In the early days the river emptied at Madison Street. The Cottage Grove cattle yards were located near Thirty-ninth and State Streets. Trees grew at the corner of Grove and Todd Streets, owned by my father, and along the river, and Hubbard's Trail to Danville passed in front and near the river. I remember when I was about 14 years of age, shooting quail in a lot back of our house, and wild pigeons on the trees surrounding it. Pigeons (now exterminated) flew over the city by millions, and the quantity of wild fowl game to be seen in the spring on the Lake, the Calumet Lake and River and pigeons in the woods south of Thirty-first Street, was enormous. Since that time probably only one-quarter of the wild fowl game remains. On the west side, around Bull's Head in the spring there was fine shooting. Prairie chickens were quite plentiful and ducks and snipe were easily found on the prairies. In those days there were many song and other wild birds about the city. Whitefish were seined in large numbers from the River to the Calumet. In 1878 I became a member of the Tolleston Club, near where Gary is now located, about thirty miles from Chicago, where the shooting was always good. On the western plains, buffalo (now exterminated) ranged in enormous numbers.

Lake Street was built up from State to Franklin Streets in 1837. In 1838 there was a ferry at State Street and the Tremont House was at the corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets. In 1840 there was a market house in the center of State Street, near the river and north of Lake Street. In 1842 the Common Council passed a law to keep the hogs out of the street. I remember often seeing droves of sheep, hogs and cattle pass our house on Michigan Avenue. The Second Presbyterian Church was located in 1842 in a one-story shanty at 116-118 (81-85 West) Randolph Street, owned by my father, and this building is now standing at Sixteenth Street as a station of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1842 the first

water works were built. The first shipment of coal was by vessel in 1841.

In 1845, the date of my birth, Fort Dearborn was standing as rebuilt in 1816. I remember the buildings well. At this time the population was 12,088, and now at this date, 1911, it is 2,185,283.

In 1845 there was but little piling in the Chicago River. There were no steamboats, gas, electric lights, reapers, cables, telegraphs, high buildings, water or sewer systems, railroads, canals, omnibuses or horse cars. There was no regular mail or sidewalks up to that date. Jackson boulevard, where my father afterwards had his residence, was regarded as out of town. All produce brought into Chicago was brought in by wagons or sail boats. All those who kept cows at that time had them driven by boys out to near Twelfth street, where there was wild prairie grass, and at night they were driven back to their respective homes. All the land west of Chicago and to the Pacific, north and south, except about a dozen scattering towns and villages, was wild land at this date, roamed over by wild Indians and buffalo in countless numbers.

In 1846 the Common Council first inaugurated a system of levying special taxes for street improvements by the adoption of a plan advocated by my father, for planking or other improvements of the streets. The Mexican War was fought from 1846 to 1848. Between 1846 and 1854 it was quite common for runaway slaves to pass through Chicago on their way to Canada. I remember my father taking a suit of his clothes and dressing a runaway slave in the rear kitchen of our house on Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard.

In 1848 the Illinois and Michigan Canal was completed from the Chicago River to Lockport. In this same year a breakwater was placed on the Lake shore. A storm in 1851 took many feet away from this breakwater, which was located only a few feet from the present line of Michigan avenue. Bridges were built at Clark, Wells, Randolph and Monroe Streets between the years 1848-1849. All roads leading to and in the city previous to 1855 were dirt roads, with a few plank roads, which were built between the years of 1848 and

1854. All communication with other towns was held by way of sail vessels on the Lake and by wheel vehicles, the mail being brought in that way. The first railroad entering Chicago was built in 1849.

The Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company built their gas works in 1850. Two years later the Illinois Central Railroad adopted its present route along the lake shore and all other railroads now in Chicago came thereafter. After the Illinois Central built its track in the lake on piling, a basin was left between Michigan Avenue and its tracks, and in this basin in the summer people found pleasure in rowboats and in the winter in skating. One of the principal amusements of my early life was skating in this basin running from Randolph to Twelfth street. This piling was where the tracks are now located. I have often seen from the windows of our home ships broken to pieces and lives lost on the breakwater built east of the railroad to protect its tracks. Before the railroad was built I remember going down to the beach with my nurse to see a sailor who, in a shipwreck, had been thrown up on the sands nearly in front of my father's house.

In 1850 State, Clark, LaSalle and Wells Streets were planked and sewers made of oak planks running through the center of these streets from the River to Randolph street, and the River received all drainage.

Isaac Cook, postmaster in 1853, had his office on the ground floor of 84-86 (116-122 North) Dearborn Street, owned by my father. This was removed in 1855 to a building that occupied the northwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, now occupied by the First National Bank building. The cholera of 1853 made quite an impression on my youthful mind. The second court house was built during this year, and it was while standing near it, as a small boy, I saw a riot take place between a mob and the police on account of the closing of the saloons on Sunday.

In 1854 the city was supplied with water. Before that, most of the water was obtained from wells and water carts. At my father's house we got our drinking water from a well in the yard.

I remember the big snow storm in 1855, when the snow piled up in enormous heaps all along Michigan Avenue. In this year the first steam fire engine was used, hand engines having been used in the city prior to this date. In 1856 new sewers were put in the streets. I remember the awful tragedy of the sinking of the Lady Elgin off Grosse's Point, on September 8, 1860, and the bodies and wreckage strewn along the lake shore.

In 1856-1857 there was a change of grade in the whole builded city. On Lake street, which was the principal business street of the city, the grade was up and down throughout the entire length of the street. There was a ferry at Lake street, Clark street and Dearborn street. I remember crossing the river on a scow boat, pulled backward and forward with a rope. In 1856 there were eighteen omnibuses in the city and in 1857 there were ten public schools. In 1857 the Chicago harbor was improved. In this same year the portion of the north side near the lake became so objectionable by reason of tramps living upon it that their houses were torn down by a mob and they were driven away from that location. During this year the express companies came into the city.

The first city railway was built on South State street in 1859. In 1860 I was with my father in the wigwam on the southeast corner of Lake and Market streets, the site of the old Sauganash Hotel, where we saw Lincoln nominated.

When I was a small boy my father and mother went by stage from Chicago to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where my mother's father, William Reid, had located, and he was one of the first three or four settlers who built at the head of the lake. The roads were often heavily mired, and I remember my father and the driver taking stakes from a snake fence and putting them in the mud for my mother to stand on.

I remember seeing near his house in a large tree the remains of a canoe that held a relative of Big Foot, an Indian Chief, after whom the Big Foot prairie was named. My grandfather's house was located near where the electric railroad depot now stands and was immediately in front of the hill

on which was the old Indian burial ground. I remember as a boy digging Indian relics out of this hill.

One of the pleasures of my early days was visiting my Uncle George W. Snow's farm, located near where the station Deering now stands; also his house, which occupied the north end of the half block on the southwest corner of State street and Jackson boulevard. There were no sidewalks leading to his house; only a foot path on the grass along the side of the road. I used to go out and visit Dr. Dyer and family, who lived near the corner of Fullerton avenue and Clark street. This was then all wild country, covered with oak trees.

I remember in the early days hearing Stephen A. Douglas speaking from the porch of the Tremont House; also going with my father to the Metropolitan Block to hear Frederick Douglass, the negro, make a speech, soon after he had escaped from slavery.

Before the fire the walk on the east side of Michigan avenue was principally a dirt path, with banks sloping to the water, with an opening in the first breakwater, where water carts could back up at Van Buren street. We used to go in swimming at Twelfth street. In a family drive to Grove and Twentieth streets, where my father owned some property, the roads were so bad that we were often stalled before we got there. A foot path led to property on the southwest corner of Madison and Sangamon streets, also owned by my father. This was surrounded by prairie.

I remember well when the cemetery was located where Lincoln Park now is. It was afterwards removed to Graceland cemetery. A monument that stands today on my father's grave was made by a marble firm located on the northwest corner of Adams and Clark streets, where now stands the Merchants' Loan and Trust building.

From Chicago to Lake Forest and beyond there was a primeval forest and the Lake Forest Academy was located east of the track and in the midst of these woods. Everything was very primitive, game being very abundant in the woods and on the prairies west of the railroad track.

The fire which occurred October 19, 1857, entailed a great loss of life and property. Starting on South Water street, it spread to the north side of Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, which was at that time in the center of the business district. It showed the helplessness of the volunteer fire department as then organized by citizens. About a year afterwards a paid fire department was organized, with steam fire engines. This was the commencement of our present fire department. I remember well the horror that this fire spread over the city, on account of the great loss of lives of its citizens, who were doing volunteer service as firemen, using the old fashioned hand engines. It was while carrying out goods from a burning building on Lake street that some twenty-five citizens were caught by the falling walls. This fire was one of the most disastrous that Chicago has ever known.

From 1846 to 1856 my father and his partner, George W. Meeker, had their law offices on the second floor of No. 100 Lake Street (new number 54 West), near the above building. I remember as a small boy often visiting these offices.

During the Chicago fire in 1871 I saw many buildings on fire on the principal streets of the city, and after remaining in my father's house until the roof caught on fire, I went out in a boat on the lake, where I remained until night, and then went south to Twenty-fourth street to meet my mother. After the fire I was among the first to commence taking debris out of the sites of our buildings that had been burned down, and Twelfth street today is mostly filled up with debris that was taken from these buildings under my direction. I was among the very first to start new buildings. The Sherman House and Tremont House were standing in their present locations at this time.

I have always been interested in books and have a large collection on the early history of America and of classic literature. Among the first books I remember reading are "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Rollins' History."

Tht first school I went to was located on the northeast corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue. The second

was Mrs. Brown's, in her residence at the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, now occupied by the McCormick office building. In 1857 I went to the Garden City Institute, 69-71 Adams street, H. O. Snow principal. I also attended Bruce's Classical School. I attended Lake Forest Academy from 1859 to 1863, and afterwards went to Yale College, where I was graduated in 1868. In 1869 I was graduated from the Law School of Columbia College, and after graduating remained a year in the office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller. After leaving them I went into the real estate business and in 1886 formed a partnership with Henry Dibblee, which lasted until his death in December, 1907. During this time we had charge of the real estate of Marshall Field and this charge has continued with me to this date.

When I was at Yale the old buildings with the old fence were all standing and immense elm trees surrounded the college square. There was no football and no baseball, but boating was supreme. Glyuna and Varuna were the principal boating societies. The Senior year had its commodore and the other years their lieutenants. Rood's, Bradley's, Moriarty's and Wood's were the principal places of resort for food and drink. Secret societies had their drummers up to Senior year. In Sophomore year was had the burial of Euclid and the students' books were taken in a hearse to Prospect Hill, where they were burnt in a big bonfire. Junior year had its wooden spoon entertainment. Visits were often made by students to the Judge's cave. Linonia, and Brothers in Unity were the principal literary societies. Rushes and hazing were carried on each year.

I was married February 9, 1876, in Trinity Church, Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Ann Eliza Edgerton, who was born at Hicksville, Ohio, on June 4, 1849. My wife's father, Alfred P. Edgerton, descendant of Richard Edgerton, Original Proprietor, Norwich, Connecticut, 1659, was born at Plattsburg, New York, January 11, 1813, and died at Hicksville, Ohio, May 14, 1897. He was one of the foremost business men of his time, an early pioneer in Northwest Ohio, and was most prominent in financial and political matters, both State and

National. My wife was a member of Farmington School, Connecticut, 1863-1867, and is a member of the Colonial Dames of America.

Our first child, Jeannette, was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 6, 1876, and died at Hicksville, Ohio, November 9, 1877, at her grandfather's house.

Alfred Edgerton Manierre was born August 13, 1878, at 1928 Calumet Avenue. He was graduated from Yale College in 1902 and was married March 20, 1907, to June G. Parkinson, who was born in Chicago April 16, 1881. Their daughter, Barbara, was born at 110 Bellevue Place on August 24, 1908.

Louis Manierre was born at 1928 Calumet Avenue September 23, 1879. He was graduated from Yale College in 1901 and afterwards was graduated from the Northwestern Law School. He afterwards went into the real estate business with his father, under the name of Dibblee & Manierre.

Arthur Manierre was born in Evanston on April 29, 1881, in a house located on the northwest corner of Sheridan Road and Haven street. He was graduated from Yale in 1903 and married December 20, 1906, to Eleanor F. Mason, who was born December 17, 1883, and he died at Henrotin Hospital October 7, 1912.

Samuel Wheeler Manierre was born at 11 Astor Street on December 12, 1882, and died there March 7, 1883.

Francis Edgerton Manierre was born May 16, 1884, at 11 Astor Street. He was graduated from Yale College in 1907 and afterwards went into the real estate business with his father under the name of Dibblee & Manierre.

In 1859 I was elected a life member of the Young Men's Association, which was the predecessor of the present Public Library.

In 1894 I was elected Life Trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History. Was elected Patron "for Eminent Service to Field Museum of Natural History" in 1908. Was elected Life Trustee of Newberry Library in 1899. I received degree of Master of Arts in 1893, conferred by Yale College.

I am a member of the Chicago Club, Chicago Historical Society, Mid-Day Club, and the Saddle and Cycle Club, and a Governing Member of the Art Institute.

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By George Manierre.

Note.—This article was not written for publication. It was prepared by George Manierre II "for my boys," as a family record. Mr. Manierre, an old friend and schoolmate, permitted me to peruse it one day, when calling at his office, and recognizing its great historical value, I solicited and obtained a copy for the archives of this Society.—W. T. Norton.

A Little McLean County History.

By Albert Robinson Greene—A Native Son.

In the year 1837 my father and mother and their three infant sons emigrated from Plainfield, Connecticut, to Illinois. They came by sailing vessel and canal to Altoona, Pennsylvania, and thence by railroad operated by stationary engines over the Alleghenies, and thence by boat down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers to Cairo, and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Meredosia, where they landed. It was in the spring season and the rivers were at flood stage. Upon disembarking they were landed in the very top of the warehouse, and their only view of Illinois land consisted of a narrow strip running parallel with the course of the river. On this they were unceremoniously dumped, with the sweeping river behind and a vast expanse of back-water in front (if that is not a paradox), covering the country inland as far as they could see. Their first experience was an interview with a prophet of foreboding and disaster, who had preceded them a few days, and in this short stay had acquired a wonderful fund of misinformation in regard to the country. He urged my parents to forego the attempt to make a home in such a place. He declared that the land along the river was the highest in the State, and, as they could see, this was submerged in places; therefore, the waters had rushed inland and covered the whole country to the Wabash! To the very great regret of this man, my parents declined to accept his advice and decided to continue up the river by the next boat, await the subsidence of the flood and then sally forth to find a spot of dry land upon which to settle. Meantime they would submit to being marooned.

After a wait of a few days they re-embarked and proceeded up the river to Pekin, where they again landed, and taking such conveyance as the exigencies of the times afforded,

struck inland. In due course they came to the hamlet of Delavan, where they were disabused of the fear that Illinois was a sea, and actually discovered farm houses and fields and a most inviting prairie country, interspersed with streams and fine groves of timber.

Moving from one locality to another, as interest or caprice prompted them, they came at last to the New England settlement in McLean County called Mount Hope. There they drove their stakes and rested from the fatigue, hardships and misgivings of the long journey.

Doubtless it would have been impossible for many years past to have found in any nook or corner of McLean County any human habitation so humble as the cabin they built and which for thirteen years was their abode. Two small rooms and a low loft above, reached by a ladder, comprised all they were able to designate by the endearing epithet of home. A row of hollyhocks lined either side of the path that led to the door, and over the door and window rambled a sweet briar my mother had brought from her girlhood home in far-off Maine. Other adornments it had none, except that love was there, and industry, frugality and a high purpose to succeed. This lowly home sheltered the family and oftimes the wayfarer and the stranger. Also, it became a rural school house, where the children of the settlers gathered to learn the rudiments of an education, and on Sunday it was the little sanctuary where the poor had a poor man's Gospel preached to them. In that cabin home my mother carded and spun the wool and wove the cloth from which she made the clothes for herself and family. To that home came Lincoln and David Davis and Leonard Swett, and standing in its doorway Owen Lovejoy preached to the neighbors assembled for worship.

Among the neighbors who were already on the ground and who gave the new-comers a cordial and sincere welcome were Deacon Morse, Dr. Whipple, Mr. Chapin, Ezra and Shepperd Kenyon, located to the south and west; while but a few miles away to the east were the McFarlands, the widows Pierce and Chase, Simmons, a fiery South Carolinian; and beyond these the Funks of Funk's Grove. Other friends, new or old, were

the Hobletts, the Merriams, Dr. Proctor and Parson Jacob More, who preached on Sundays and ground the settlers' corn at his primitive mill on Sugar Creek on week days.

Bloomington, the county seat, was an ambitious village, but being inland, had but local and limited trade, and found a keen rival in Waynesville, which was equally important as a business center. Pekin, being a river port, was the real metropolis and enjoyed a large commerce.

Early in 1838 my father made a trip with an ox team to Chicago for a load of shingle bolts, the prices at Pekin, which of course included freight and profits, being deemed excessive. Often in after years I remember hearing him and my mother recounting the hardships of that journey, and laughing over my father's positive declaration made at the time, that despite the enthusiasm of a young man by the name of Wentworth, whom he met there and who urged him to make a pre-emption claim in the suburbs of the village, he could see no great future for the town, located as it was in a swamp and on the shores of a lake, which, so far as he could make out, was too shallow for navigation. He said one thing was certain—that it could never become a serious rival of Pekin!

At that time there was a measure pending in Congress for fixing the maximum price of public land at one dollar an acre, a reduction of twenty-five cents over the existing law. It seems incredible now, in view of the present prices of Illinois land and the absorption of the public domain by land-hungry settlers, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the hope of this small reduction in the price deterred many people from investing in land, even to the extent of their necessities at the time. At one time my father had the snug sum of eight hundred dollars in gold, the proceeds of a bunch of cattle Isaac Funk had added to a herd he was driving to Buffalo, New York, the nearest market. When the money was paid over Funk advised my father to buy a section of land which adjoined his pre-emption claim, reminding him of the fertility of the soil and the certainty of its making him a small fortune some day. But the hope of the enactment of the law whereby the price would be reduced twenty-five cents an acre impelled

him to decline the advice of the best business man in that part of the State. I speak of this not in reproach, but simply to record an historical fact.

On January 16, 1848, my sixth birthday (I remember the date because the measles "broke out" on me on that day) an incident occurred which I will relate in the hope that it will be of interest to other descendants of anti-slavery crusaders of that strenuous time. Very early in the morning I was partially roused from sleep as I lay in my trundle bed by unusual activity in the only other room of the house which served the purpose of kitchen and dining room. Much suppressed conversation, the shuffling of many feet and the aroma of steaming coffee and frying meat, at an hour which seemed to me to be the middle of the night, set me to wondering at the occasion of it all. I was feverish from the illness and could not return to sleep. After a while there was the sound of wheels at the door, a passing back and forth between the house and the vehicle, and then the wagon drove away and silence reigned again. It seemed to me that morning would never come, but at last the streaks of light creeping through the cracks of the walls came as a welcome reward for my waiting, and then I began to wonder when my mother would come tip-toeing in to inquire after the welfare of her sick boy. Then there was a loud "Hello" at the door, which was repeated a moment later in an impatient tone of voice. Somehow the strange voice and its half-angry tone startled me, and the more when I heard my mother answer the call. I wondered why father allowed this. Wrought upon by curiosity and misgiving, I managed to get out of bed and over to the window, where I peeped out. Three men were sitting on horses in the road, and the one nearest to the door was speaking in a loud, imperative, not to say uncivil tone, to my mother. He said they were from Kentucky and were hunting some "boys" who had run away from the plantation and had been tracked to this neighborhood. One was a stout boy, very black, with an evil eye and a scar on his cheek, made by a cut of a whip. The other was taller, a "yaller boy," had been a house servant and was more "likely." He named a sum he would give

for their recovery and then said something about "dead or alive," which made me shiver. He then asked my mother if she knew where they were. She replied that she did not. He then wanted to know if she had seen any such boys as he had described. She said she had not. The leader of the party then held a consultation with the two companions, and turning to my mother, asked the name of the man of the house. She told him. Upon hearing the name the men nodded significantly to each other. Then they asked where the man of the house was at that time. They were told that he was on his way to Orendorff's mill with a grist. Then they wanted to know the direction of the mill, and were told. Then they wanted to know at what time he had started and how much load he had. They were informed that he had been gone a short time and had started early in hopes of getting back the same day. He had quite a load, for himself and some neighbors. If they wanted to overtake him it could easily be done. But first, to satisfy themselves, they might tie their horses and come and search the house. At this the leader took off his hat and waved it low down, almost to his stirrup, and said, "No need to do that, madam," and they turned their horses about and rode away. I remember that the men wore broad-brim white hats, such as I had not seen before. The horses were the handsomest I had seen, and so much different from our old plow horses that I kept looking at them all the time the talk was going on. The riders stroked the long, glossy manes of the sleek animals all the while, and when they left they went in a jump.

I staggered over to my bed and had hardly gotten under the cover when my mother came into the room, and, falling at the bedside, burst into a flood of tears and self-accusations. I remember that she asked the question in her moanings and repeated it again and again, "How can I ever *pray* again?" Presently she did pray, and very much to my enlightenment. She made a full confession to the Lord, and thus it ran: She had grievously sinned, but it was for the sake of two poor wretches escaping from slavery. She had misled and deceived the slave-hunters—had told them a falsehood, but it was for

the sake of the poor and the lowly and the helpless. Also, what was to me an eye-opener at that time, she reminded the Lord that He had himself winked at evil that good might come, and whatever she might have incurred in the way of violating the law, it was for others, and not for herself. Then she got up and spoke to me in the same affectionate old tones and went about her tasks singing. I knew very little at that tender age about the reputed power of prayer, but I knew that she had been talking to God.

In a few days my father returned, and then the family were assembled and his experiences related. He had received word by the grape vine telegraph that a couple of runaway slaves were to be at our house on a certain night, and for him to be ready to carry them on to the next station, which I think was somewhere in the vicinity of Tremont. Some time in the early morning he had arrived and turned his live freight over to his successor, and after resting a day, disposing of the eggs and making a few purchases, had returned at his leisure. As for secreting them in his wagon, they were made to lie down on some hay in the bottom of the wagon box; then more hay was piled on their backs, and on this a few sacks of shelled corn, a sack of oats for the horses and a box of eggs conspicuously on top of all. My three brothers had been sent early to bed, and were not allowed to know anything of the affair, and then, with an ample supply of cooked provisions, the outfitting was complete. He had not met a soul on the road, but along towards morning a couple of horsemen had come up behind him at a gallop and passed without saying a word, but he thought they looked at his load more than at him, and for a minute he was afraid of trouble.

The next year the great rush to California was at its height and many of the neighbors fitted out teams and went overland to the gold diggings. Among those I remember were the Kenyon boys, and I think Dave More, the same man who, as Captain More of a company of rough riders in the Civil War, checked the advance of the rebels on Sherman's right in the opening moments of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Simmons went by the Isthmus, and when making the rounds

of the settlement to bid his friends good-bye, called at our house and told my father that while he had no use for a d—d Abolitionist, and thought that a man who would run an underground railroad ought to be hung, still, he remembered when he (father) had done him a good turn in arbitrating the damages done by Ike Funk's cattle to his young orchard, and would give him a cordial good-bye, the same as the rest. By which and consequently I have a sneaking suspicion that while my mother may have been able to dissemble a gang of slave-hunters off the scent, their sympathizers in the community had more than a suspicion that Elisha H. Greene, of Mount Hope, McLean County, Illinois—emigrant of 1837—was a successful conductor on the *underground railroad.*

Stevenson, Washington.

The Church Bell at Vandalia.

In Volume 2, No. 4, of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, January, 1910, was published an extract from the Illinois Monthly Magazine of December, 1830, giving an account of the donation to the Presbyterian Congregation of Vandalia of "a fine toned bell for the cupola of its meeting house."

This bell was the gift of Romulus Riggs, Esq., a merchant of Philadelphia, who presented it in the name of his infant daughter, Miss Illinois Riggs. The bell bore the inscription: "Illinois Riggs to the Presbyterian Congregation of Vandalia, 1830."

In a foot note to the article the Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society asked for information as to the history of the little girl who had in her infancy made this interesting gift to the people of Vandalia.

Mr. Clinton L. Conkling, a relative of Illinois Riggs, has contributed a most interesting account of the building of the Church at Vandalia and of Mr. Riggs and his family.

The Presbyterian Church Bell at Vandalia, and Its Donor.

The first Capitol building of Illinois, erected at Vandalia, was a plain two-story frame house of rude architecture and located on the corner of Fifth and Johnson Streets.

On December 9, 1823, during the third session of the Legislature held at Vandalia, this building was destroyed by fire. After the fire the Senate, for the rest of its session, occupied a building erected for divine worship by all denominations, but which was afterwards sold to the Presbyterian Church. This building was situated on the north side of the

public square, but was afterwards removed to a side street, and was still standing in 1910.

It was afterwards in the tower of this first church edifice erected in Vandalia that the first Protestant Church bell in Illinois was hung. This bell bears the following inscription:

"Illinois Riggs
To the Presbyterian Congregation of Vandalia.
1830."

Illinois Riggs was a daughter of Romulus Riggs, who presented the bell in her name to the church. He was a merchant of Philadelphia and had extensive business dealings in Illinois, and became the owner of a large amount of lands in the Military Tract. At this time the French Catholics had several bells in their monasteries and churches at Kaskaskia and in the neighboring villages. This Vandalia bell is still in possession of the Presbyterian Church in that city.

This church building was erected pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly, approved June 12, 1823, by which the Governor was authorized to convey to certain persons, as trustees, a tract of ground for a graveyard, and also to convey to them five lots in the town of Vandalia, "for the purpose of erecting a house for divine worship, which shall be free to all denominations to preach in." On one of the lots the building was to be placed, and the other lots were to be sold to pay for the cost of the building. (See the History of Fayette County, Illinois.)

Romulus Riggs died in Philadelphia October 2, 1846. His will was probated there October 6, 1846.

Illinois Riggs was a younger child of a large family. She was born January 15, 1827, and was married to Charles H. Graff, March 30, 1847. He died August 3, 1878. They had two children—Netta R. Graff, sometimes called Nettie Graff, born May 15, 1848; and Charles Frederick Graff, born December 5, 1863. He was editor of a newspaper for some years in Vineland, New Jersey. He was in 1911 living in Philadelphia. Netta R. Graff was married on June 15, 1882, to

Wilbur F. Gilder. She died June 2, 1897, leaving her husband surviving, but no descendants.

Illinois Riggs Graff died in Philadelphia May 8, 1911, leaving Charles F. Graff her only heir.

For details of the Riggs family, see special family histories of that family and of the Levering family, the latter compiled by John Levering, of Lafayette, Indiana. The former was probably prepared for George W. Riggs, the well known banker of a past generation in Washington, D. C. Whether published or not, we do not know.

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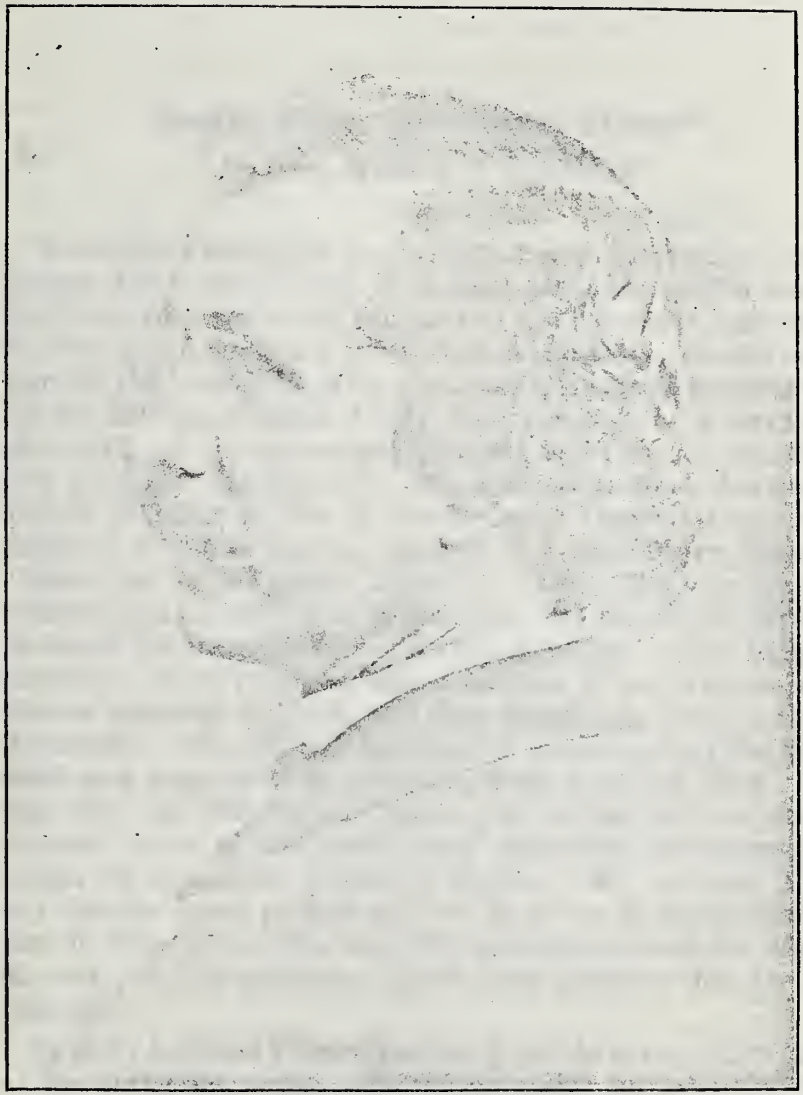

GEORGE P. A. HEALY

George Peter Alexander Healy*.

By Mrs. William R. Sandham.

Somewhere about the year 1785, in green Ireland, a mother named Healy gave birth to a baby boy, who, while still a boy, took to a seafaring life, and in the course of time came to Boston and became a prosperous sea captain. In the early part of the year 1812, with a war with England looming big on the horizon, Captain Healy was in charge of a merchant ship, with all his possessions invested in its cargo. An English privateer captured the ship and confiscated the cargo. Before starting on this ill fated voyage Captain Healy had fallen in love and became engaged to a Miss Mary Hicks, a Boston lass of the tender age of 15 years. The now impoverished captain offered to release her, but she firmly refused to break the engagement, and they were soon after happily married. As a result of this marriage, a boy was born in Boston January 15, 1813, and they named him George Peter Alexander. The boy was destined to become one of the foremost and most prolific portrait painters of his time. We can truly say that he was famous, as he had for his sitters a great many of the most noted American statesmen and numerous prominent people in Europe. We can also truly say that he was a prolific painter, as it can be authenticated that he painted not less than 800 portraits during his life of 81 years, besides painting a great many pictures that are not portraits.

In early boyhood young Healy did not show any indications of becoming an artist, although perhaps he inherited the artistic instinct from his Grandmother Hicks. His father was not a financial success on land, and he early became im-

*A paper read before the Woman's Tuesday Club of Wyoming, Illinois, November 16, 1915.

bued with the idea of helping his mother, who was a frail and delicate woman, with five small children for whom to care. He himself said that he became his mother's right-hand man. He also said: "American boys of my time were ever ready and willing to do anything to earn an honest penny, from clearing the snow from rich men's sidewalks to sweeping a merchant's store, and they thought none the less of themselves for their hard work." Though frail, the mother was an energetic woman. In his Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter Mr. Healy tells that when he was 12 years old he caught a cold in his left leg and the muscles became so contracted that the doctors decided that amputation was necessary. One day his mother told him to straighten his leg as much as he could, and she suddenly sat on it with all the force she possessed. The boy screamed with excruciating pain, and then fainted. He did not lose his leg nor was he afterwards lame.

The revelation of his artistic talent did not come to young Healy until he was 16 years old. He was watching some companions amuse themselves coloring prints, and one of them challenged him to try it, which he did with such success that he was accused of having painted before. Then and there he resolved to become an artist, and the resolution was ever before him. He commenced to draw, and though he met many obstacles he never wavered, never even hesitated. He drew pictures of everything he saw. When he had no money to buy pencils, he drew with charcoal, on the floor, on the walls, everywhere, but with no encouragement from his people. Even his grandmother frowned on his work. Artists seemed a queer foreign growth, unfit for American soil. In spite of opposition, he kept on, quietly and cheerfully. Accidentally he met a daughter of the artist, Stuart, and she loaned him a print from Guido Reni's Ecce Homo. This he copied on canvas, and with the presumption of extreme youth, induced a friendly book seller to exhibit it in his window. A Catholic priest from a country parish passed that way and asked if it was for sale. The book man presumed it was. "I am poor," said the priest, "and I can only offer ten dollars for it."

Ten dollars! It was a fortune to young Healy. Thirty years after he was talking with a friend in Washington, who called him by name. An old man in the garb of a priest, who was passing, stopped and said: "I beg your pardon. Are you Mr. Healy, the artist?" "I am," was the answer. Then said the priest: "I think I was one of your first patrons. Do you remember an Ecce Homo you exhibited in Boston when you were a mere boy? That picture still hangs in my village church." That chance meeting was one of great joy to the artist.

The sale of the Ecce Homo caused the young artist to begin to paint in earnest. He painted pictures of his mother, his brothers, his sister, and of every one he could get to sit for him. When no one would sit for him he painted pictures of himself. Some of these pictures came to the attention of the charming artist, Sully, who praised his work and encouraged him to keep on. This encouragement led to the opening of a studio. He hung out a sign and waited—yea, waited in vain. To pay his rent he induced his landlord to let him paint pictures of the members of his family. These portraits were a success, and other sitters came, but they were all men, and the young artist aspired to paint the portrait of a beautiful woman. A friend gave him a letter of introduction to Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, then the queen of Boston society, a beautiful and much admired woman. The young painter was very bashful on meeting strangers, and it is told of him that when he went to present the letter at the imposing home, he looked at the bell and took to his heels. Later he forced himself to ring the bell and to send word that a gentleman wanted to see Mrs. Otis on business. Mrs. Otis took the note and with a very sweet smile asked, "What can I do to serve you, Mr. Healy?" "Sit for me, madam. I do so want to paint the picture of a beautiful woman." Mrs. Otis laughed, showed her beautiful teeth, and consented to sit. The happy young artist painted her portrait laughing, just as he saw her on that memorable day.

And now the artist must go to Paris; and notwithstanding many great difficulties, to Paris he went. On his way through

New York he called on Samuel F. B. Morse, who had attained some success as a painter before he became an inventor. Mr. Morse told him that going to Paris to become a painter is a foolhardy undertaking, and added, "You will never make salt for your porridge." The young man answered, "Then, Mr. Morse, I must eat my porridge without salt," and continued on his way. On reaching Paris he studied carefully and hard. He copied the work of the old masters, and his work was so well done that some of it readily sold. During this student period Mr. Healy became a French painter and to see things from the French point of view. He lived like his comrades, many of them poor as himself, sharing their labors and their hopes, their pleasures and their fears. It was a time both singularly interesting as well as varied. With two young French artists he made a walking tour through France and Switzerland, sketching and painting as they went. On this trip he made the acquaintance of an English family, who later invited him to England. Through this family he obtained important sittings, one of them being from no less a personage than the Duke of Sussex, an uncle of Queen Victoria, and later from a sister of the Duke of Cumberland. Then his real work as an artist began.

While in England a change came into Mr. Healy's life. Of this, he said: "It was while I was at work in London that I first met my wife. I had become acquainted with a Mrs. Hanley, who one day brought her sister, Miss Louisa Phipps, to my studio. I met them on the stairs, as I was running to keep an engagement. I gave them the key to my room and excused myself. This glimpse on the stairs fixed my future destinies. In the summer of 1839 I was recalled to Paris, and I asked Miss Phipps to go with me as my wife. We had no time for wedding preparations, and we were both too poor to think of anything but our happiness. With a hundred dollars in my pocket by way of fortune, I took my wife, who had not a penny of her own, to Paris.

Soon after arriving in Paris Mr. Healy obtained a sitting from General Lewis Cass, the American Minister in France. Through General Cass he obtained sittings from Louis Phil-

ippe, then King of France. King Louis was making a collection of paintings of celebrated men for the palace at Versailles. He gave Mr. Healy an order to copy Stuart's Washington and to paint the portraits of other great American statesmen, which required a trip to his home land.

In the year 1855 the Healys came to America to live, and they made their home in Chicago from 1856 to 1867. These for Mr. Healy were very busy years, notwithstanding the intervening Civil War. In 1867 the Healys went to Europe for a short holiday visit, but so numerous were the calls from sitters that the family did not return to Chicago until 1892. During these twenty-five years the artist was very busy, never being without orders for pictures. Mr. Healy and his family lived in Rome from 1868 until 1873, and in France from that time until 1892, the artist in the meantime making several professional visits to England and the United States.

When Mr. Healy returned to Chicago to live in 1892 he was in his eightieth year, and it was with great pleasure and satisfaction that he looked back over his long and profitable artistic career and let his memory call before him his numerous illustrious sitters. Let us watch them as they pass. Among them, besides those already mentioned, are five French statesmen, five English statesmen, the great Bismarck, the explorer, Stanley; the noted musician, Liszt; Pope Pius IX; the King and Queen of Roumania, the latter known in the world of letters as Carmen Sylva; William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago; the American statesmen, Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Seward and Douglas; Generals Sherman and Sheridan; Admiral Porter; the great bird man, Audubon; the poet, Longfellow; the historian, Prescott; the novelist, Hawthorne; the actress, Mary Anderson; Cardinals Gibbons and McCloskey; twelve Presidents of the United States, among them John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and Chester A. Arthur.

Though best known as a portrait painter, Mr. Healy gained eminence in landscape and marine painting and in pictures that represent everyday life and manners. He was also very successful in making copies of the old masters. He also

painted several historical pictures, which brought him considerable fame, among them being Webster's reply to Hayne, in the United States Senate, which contains 150 portraits, and is now in Faneuil Hall, Boston; Franklin urging the claims of the American Colonies before the court of the French King, Louis XVI, which was burned in the great Chicago fire. Another of his paintings deserving special mention as a work of art and for its historical importance is one which he called The Peace Makers. It represented the meeting of President Lincoln, General Grant, General Sherman and Admiral Porter at General Grant's headquarters, after General Sherman's march to the sea. This picture was owned by the Calumet Club of Chicago, and was burned in 1902, when the club house was destroyed by fire.

I now come to what is to me a very interesting chapter in this sketch of the artist, Healy. During Mr. Healy's residence in Chicago he formed a very close and intimate friendship with Mr. Ezra B. McCagg, then a very prominent man in Chicago and in the State of Illinois as well. Mr. Healy said that Mr. McCagg was one of his dearest and kindest friends, and added: "Of all the boons that Heaven bestows on humanity, few are more precious than that of perfect friendship." Mr. McCagg was for several years president of the board of trustees of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee. Through Mr. Healy, Mr. McCagg became interested in art, and through Mr. McCagg, Mr. Healy became interested in the Kankakee Hospital and its inmates. It was Mr. Healy's habit, during his long life, to make copies of his paintings for his own pleasure and the pleasure of his friends. His friendship for Mr. McCagg and his interest in the Kankakee Hospital, through Mr. McCagg, induced him to donate nearly eighty exceedingly fine paintings to that institution. In acknowledgement of this donation the trustees had the following spread upon the records of their meeting February 9, 1892:

"The trustees desire to place on record their profound sense of the generosity and benevolence of the eminent artist,

G. P. A. Healy, in bestowing upon this institution a collection of nearly eighty examples of his splendid art.

"These beautiful pictures will be a light and a joy forever to the many patients who shall come here to be restored, and will often aid in that restoration, and for the hapless ones who must permanently remain they will serve to relieve many a gloomy hour and furnish a companionship the noblest and most comforting.

"We are sure it must be a satisfaction to the artist to have his memory perpetuated by joining hands with the State in a work so worthy and to add to his world-wide fame as a painter the even higher glory of a lover of his kind.

"The other members of the board of trustees desire also in this connection to place on record their appreciation of the kind action of the president (Mr. Ezra B. McCagg, of Chicago) in suggesting to Mr. Healy his generous gift, this being only another evidence of his interest in the institution, whether he be at home or abroad."

In a recent statement Dr. George A. Zeller says: "This collection of paintings is now valued at close to $100,000.00, but as they will never be thrown on the market, no market price will ever be established." Dr. Zeller also says: "It is a source of gratification that although these pictures have hung on the walls of an insane hospital for more than twenty years, none are missing or seriously damaged."

One of the paintings is a portrait of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, the Boston social leader. Mrs. Otis was the first to celebrate Washington's birthday. By her efforts the Massachusetts Legislature was induced to make the 22d of February a legal holiday. Of special beauty is the figure piece called Children in the Garden, and the one called Come to Mamma. The latter contains portraits of the artist's daughter and grand-daughter.

Mr. Healy died in Chicago, Illinois, June 24, 1894. He kept painting until eight days before his death. Mrs. Healy died in Chicago February 7, 1905. At the time of Mr. Healy's death there were living one son, George, and four daughters, Agnes, Mary, Edith and Kathleen. The son lives in France.

Edith married Judge Lysander Hill, of Chicago. She is now a widow. She is the author of two books on art. Agnes and Mary married Frenchmen. Agnes is now dead. Mary is the author of Loakeville, Storm Driven and other popular novels. She is now a widow and lives with her sister, Mrs. Hill, in Chicago. Kathleen, now Mrs. C. H. Besley, lives in Hinsdale, Illinois.

A large number of Mr. Healy's paintings were on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. Several of his best paintings were given by him to the Newberry Library in Chicago, among them being those of Sherman, Grant and Lincoln. In a letter from Mrs. Hill, one of Mr. Healy's daughters, she writes: "We daughters arranged a centenary exhibition of our father's works, which was held with wonderful success January 3, 1913, at the Art Institute in Chicago. All lovers of art in Chicago came to pay tribute to his memory."

It has often been said that the histories are full of errors. The officials of the Public Charities Service of Illinois issue a publication called The Institution Quarterly. In the issue in June, 1915, there is an article by Dr. George A. Zeller on the Healy paintings in the Kankakee Hospital, in which he says: "There was a great tragedy in Mr. Healy's life. The Kankakee institution was the stage on which it was acted. It formed the inspiration of some of these paintings." On reading this I became interested, and I asked Mr. Sandham to write to Dr. Zeller and make inquiry about the great tragedy in Mr. Healy's life. In answer, Dr. Zeller wrote:

"Springfield, September 9, 1915.

William R. Sandham, Wyoming Illinois:

Dear Sir—I am very glad to have your letter relative to the Healy paintings. Mr. Healy's wife was insane many years, and it was the realization of the dreariness of the lives of the insane that prompted him to donate the paintings.

His daughter is alive and I will try to secure her address for you.

I long admired the Healy paintings, and as soon as I went on the board I decided to have them appreciated at their true

value, and I secured the catalogue from Dr. Dewey and prepared an article for the Quarterly.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. ZELLER."

Two days later we received the following letter:

"Springfield, September 11, 1915.

William R. Sandham, Wyoming, Illinois:

Dear Sir—Your letter of September 1st, addressed to Dr. Zeller, has been referred to me.

The great tragedy in Mr. Healy's life was the insanity of his wife. Mrs. Healy, for a number of years, was a patient in the Kankakee State Hospital. These paintings by Mr. Healy were given to the institution because of this fact, and because of his friendship for Mr. Ezra B. McCagg, who was at that time president of the Board of Trustees of that institution.

The other question that you asked I cannot answer. I suggest that you write to the president of the Chicago Art Institute and ask him for the name and address of Mr. Healy's daughter, who is still living. From her you will be able to get the facts about the family. Yours respectfully,

A. L. BOWEN,

Executive Secretary, State Charities Commission."

A few days later we received from one of the officials of the Art Institute the address of one of Mr. Healy's daughters. Mr. Sandham wrote to this daughter and asked when and how long her mother was in the Kankakee Hospital. I quote from a letter received from her:

"How the idea came to you that my mother was insane, I do not know. She was the loveliest and most normal woman you can imagine. She never even visited in Kankakee. She and my father had an ideal married life. He always said that if he was able to put aside any money it was due entirely to her, as she knew how to manage; whereas, he was so open-handed that he never knew what became of the large sums that came to him through his incessant work."

Mr. Sandham wrote to her again and told her about the article in the Institution Quarterly and the letters from Dr. Zeller and Mr. Bowen. In a few days we received a second letter, from which I quote:

"Many thanks for the information about the article by Dr. Zeller concerning my father. I have written to Mr. Bowen and asked him to send me a copy of the Institution Quarterly in which the article appeared. If there ever was a tragedy in our family, it was wonderfully concealed, for we none of us ever heard of one. My father and mother were always very happy. They brought up their family with great care and gave each one of us all the education he or she could take. We lived in Paris, France, for twenty years, and it was there Mr. E. B. McCagg, who was my father's most intimate friend, asked him to give a collection of pictures to the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, of which institution Mr. McCagg was then president of its Board of Trustees. Mr. McCagg easily convinced my father of the benefit to the insane of such a gift and the gift was made."

In a letter written October 27, 1915, the daughter says:

"I wrote to Mr. Bowen about the strange story concerning my dear mother. He has promised to have it corrected."

And now the Tuesday Club, as a result of the selection of this as one of the subjects for its programme for 1915-1916, can truly claim the honor of having corrected a grievous error in Illinois history.

Military History of Kane County, Illinois.

Written by the late General John S. Wilcox.

A fine military and loyal spirit has been manifested by the people of Kane County upon all proper occasions. Many of its first settlers were sons of Revolutionary sires, who vividly recalled the stories told by their parents of the toils and perils of that heroic struggle; and, under such inspiring impulses, the great anniversary of the Declaration of Independence has, from the very first settlement of the county, been ushered in as prophesied, "by the ringing of bells, the firing of guns and the glad shouts of a grateful people." Since the establishment of "Memorial Day," its tender and patriotic ceremonies have everywhere been observed along the broadest and most impressive lines. So complete cessation from the ordinary labors and business of life—so general abstinence from games and amusements—such ample and generous provisions for speakers, music, stands, seats and decoration—such wealth of wreaths and garlands of flowers—so general attendance of veterans and children, and such vast concourses of intelligent, appreciative people to join in all its sacred and beautiful services as characterize the annual celebration of this day, attest and demonstrate the patriotic devotion of the people of Kane County.

On the Sunday preceding Memorial Day, very many clergymen select for their discourses themes bearing upon the higher civic duties of life, and inciting love of liberty and also devotion to country. In many schools prizes are offered for the best essays treating of the lives and characters of great Americans; and these are read, and the prizes publicly awarded, as an interesting part of an afternoon program of patriotic school exercises. The school children proudly take a prominent part in honoring the surviving veterans and in decorating the graves of the sleeping heroes. Flag Day is most fit-

tingly observed by the schools generally. So the men and women of tomorrow are being taught the cost and value of liberty and native land, the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, and the high duty of living—and, if need be, of dying —for humanity and our country.

There were men, too, among the early settlers who had served in the War of 1812. The pioneers watched with keen interest the heroic struggle of the Texans in their effort to be free from the tyrannical despotism of Mexico. All were thrilled with intense indignation at the barbarous butchery of Tavis, Crockett, Bowie and all their comrades at San Antonio, and the shocking massacre of Goliad. And when, a few years later, our own disturbed relations with Mexico deepened to war, they did indeed "remember the Alamo," and with alacrity responded to the call of Governor French for volunteers, although the war was by no means wholly justified in the minds of the people. The ten-year-old frontier County of Kane organized a company of over ninety-five men, officered by Edward E. Harvey as Captain, and Lewis A. Norton, Hugh Fullerton and William G. Conklin as Lieutenants. It rendezvoused at St. Charles and was mustered into the United States service at Alton, August 3, 1847, as Company I, Sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Its principal service was in guard duty at Tampico on the coast, where the unaccustomed climate, filthy, unsanitary conditions, and the inexperience of new recruits, wrought their usual fatal results in the death by disease of Captain Harvey and thirty-four of the enlisted men. Moses' History of Illinois states that, upon the death of Captain Harvey, in March, 1848, Sewell W. Smith, whose name appears upon the company rolls as a private, was promoted to the captaincy. The regiment was mustered out at Alton in July, 1848. Lieutenant Conklin was again mustered into the military service of the United States as Battalion Major of the famous Eighth Illinois Cavalry, on September 18, 1861.

No words can adequately portray the varied and startled emotions of the people when the lurid war cloud of the great Rebellion rolled darkly up the Southern sky, and burst forth

in the thunders and lightnings of war above and around Fort Sumter. During the long debate over the question of African slavery, which was first focused in the Compromise Measure of 1820, there had been great diversity of political sentiment in Kane County, and many who loved the Union more than they hated the Southern system of African slavery, had done their utmost to allay the dangerous contention. But when treason culminated in open rebellion and assailed the sovereignty of the Nation, all differences were upon the instant fused in the hot fire of indignant loyalty. There was no hesitation. With one voice all declared, "the Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." On Monday, April 15, 1861, Illinois' beloved President telegraphed Illinois' great war Governor, a call for six regiments of volunteer infantry for immediate three-months' military service. Kane County's response was two full companies, on their way to Springfield within one brief week. Sixty companies were called from the one hundred and two counties of the State, and this new county—the ninth in population—instantly furnished two of the sixty. The State Adjutant General's official report shows Captain Nicholas Greusel's Aurora Company as enrolled at Springfield on April 18th (Thursday), and Captain Edward S. Joslyn's Company as enrolled—the officers at Springfield and the enlisted men at Elgin—on April 22d (Monday). The facts were that the officers and enlisted men of both companies were actually, but informally, enrolled on each day of the intervening week as they consented to enlist, and at their home cities. The formal enrollment recorded by the Adjutant General was undoubtedly written out at Springfield with no regard for exact date or place of individual enlistment. Very few of the original enrollment papers have been preserved, and herein lies the utter impossibility of determining who first enlisted either in the county or in the State. To show the method usually adopted—although these agreements were of as many varying forms as the number of persons who individually prepared them—one which has been preserved is here given:

"We hereby enroll our names as members of a military

company at Elgin, Kane County, Illinois. Whenever the number necessary for a full company shall have been enrolled, officers shall be elected and a name and by-laws adopted, by a majority vote of the members; and by a like vote the company shall immediately determine what regiment or branch of the service they will enter, and forthwith tender themselves to the proper authorities for the war. And for the prompt performance of the duties of any station assigned us in said company, we solemnly pledge to each other our sacred word of honor."

The number of young men requisite for a full company had signed it. No date was given each signature, and precedence was only shown by the order of the signatures.

Captain Joslyn's Company had been under militia organization three or four years as the "Washington Continental Artillery," and had been drilled two seasons by the enthusiastic Colonel, Elmer E. Ellsworth, who was tragically killed at Alexandria, Virginia, early in the war. Its members began enlisting immediately upon knowledge of the President's call. Sergeant (afterward Captain) George F. Wheeler went before the Elgin city clerk and took oath of enlistment on the morning of April 16th, and has always strenuously insisted that he was the first man to enlist in the State of Illinois. Who can deny his patriotic claim?

The "hot" boys were hastily enlisting. The cooler ones were at once making preparation to do so a little later. The officers were writing and telegraphing for instructions and supplies, and all were in a turmoil of the wildest excitement. Little thought was given to the preservation of exact statistical data. The "Continentals" had been attired in the showy uniform of Revolutionary times, which now must be changed to the inconspicuous gray of the United States army. We should not forget that the Confederates "appropriated" the color of our army uniform, as well as its arms, and many of its West Point officers, but none of its enlisted men. We were thus compelled to change our uniform to "the blue." As rapidly as its members or new recruits enlisted for the war they were measured by the local tailors. William G. Hub-

bard, George W. Renwick and John S. Wilcox borrowed money upon their note at O. Davidson's "Home Bank," and Joseph Hemmens hurried with it to Chicago and purchased the required gray cloth. Immediately upon its arrival every tailor began cutting from the measurements that had been taken, and every seamstress began sewing upon the new uniforms. Many an anxious mother, wife, sister and loving friend wrought far into the night, with prayers and tears amid the stitches. At the morning services on Sunday, April 21st, the pastors announced the abandonment of the usual afternoon meetings and asked the women to repair at once to places where the unfinished garments had been collected and assist in completing them. On Monday, the 22d the company of noble young men, fully clad in their new gray uniforms, were on their way to Springfield. It will be well for the young men of future years to make careful note of the significant fact that very nearly every member of that old militia company was honored with a commissioned officer's rank before the close of the great war upon which they were now entering. On Thursday, the 25th, both companies were mustered into the first regiment organized under the call—the Seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers—the old "Continentals" as Company "A" and the Aurora boys as Company "C." And so Kane County's two companies appear "on the right of the line"—Company "A" on the extreme right of Illinois' magnificent parade of 149 regiments of infantry, seventeen regiments of cavalry and two regiments of field artillery, besides the many unattached organizations and the great number of patriotic men and women of the State in voluntary hospital, sanitary and other service incident to the prosecution of this most stupendous war of ancient and modern times. Of this splendid array, Kane County organized within her borders, in separate and not permanent government camps, three regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, three unattached companies of cavalry and one battery of light artillery. If another county in the proud State of Lincoln, Grant, Logan, Yates and Oglesby can equal this distinguished record, fair and patient search has failed to disclose it.

The commissioned officers from Kane County in these two companies were: Captain Nicholas Greusel, promoted to Major; Captains Edward S. Joslyn and Samuel E. Lawyer; Lieutenants Reuben H. Adams, James Davidson, Samuel E. Lawyer, Silas Miller and Rufus Pattison. Before their short term of service expired the members of these two companies were being placed in proper positions in more permanent organizations. The Seventh Regiment retained its autonomy in the three years' service with Nicholas Greusel promoted Lieutenant Colonel; William Brown, Jr., to Quartermaster; Samuel G. Ward, George F. Wheeler, Thomas McGuire and Samuel E. Lawyer as Captains; and Jonathan Kimball, Mason M. Marsh, Charles T. Elliott and John H. Hubbard as Lieutenants.

Fox River Regiment—Thirty-Sixth Illinois.

On August 14th Governor Yates, by General Order No. 139, promoted Nicholas Greusel, then Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Infantry, to the colonelcy of the "Fox River Regiment," and, only four days later, the first company of this new command marched into "Camp Hammond," on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, between Aurora and Montgomery—so named in honor of Colonel Hammond, the patriotic superintendent of the road.

Eighth Cavalry.

On August 12th the Hon. John F. Farnsworth received from the Secretary of War authority to recruit and equip a regiment of twelve companies of cavalry, and very soon thereafter recruits began to arrive at the camp which he had established in the southeast quarter of the village of St. Charles. The largest formal muster of this regiment into the United States service occurred on the 18th day of September, 1861.

Lincoln Regiment—Fifty-Second Illinois Infantry.

In the same month of August, 1861, Judge Isaac G. Wilson obtained from the Secretary of War permission to organize a third Kane County Regiment. This he christened the "Lincoln Regiment." Establishing its camp on the fair grounds at

Geneva, on the south side of State Street, just at the present city limits—named "Camp Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who had just fallen in action at Wilson Creek, Missouri—he began the work of organization. His official certificate is preserved, stating that Companies "I," from Dundee, and "K," from Elgin and Plato, were accepted for service by him on the 6th day of September. It is known that the company from Kaneville marched into camp the day before. In recognition of its first arrival in camp, it was given the position of honor on the right of the Regiment as Company "A," and, for like reason, the companies above named being the next to arrive, became the "color" companies, "I" and "K."

Service.

The Thirty-sixth received its first real baptism of battle at Pea Ridge, Missouri, on the 6th and 8th of March, 1862, in which action it suffered a loss of six killed and thirty-two wounded. Its service was in the South and Southwest. It took to the field originally 965 men; received 221 recruits; and lost in killed, wounded and by the hardships incident to the service, about 700 men. It passed, by rail and boat and marches, over fully 10,000 miles. It served under different commanders and participated in ten battles, besides innumerable minor engagements and skirmishes.

The Eighth Cavalry served in the Army of the Potomac and its record was brilliant in the extreme. Its original strength was about 1,150 daring riders and its mount and equipment were the best. It received over 400 recruits to its ranks. Its achievements are an honorable part of the history of the Army of the Potomac. Its Colonel was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and served with distinguished ability in the Congress of the Nation. It was claimed that John F. Farnsworth was the only member of the House that the audacious Ben F. Butler avoided challenging to debate. One of its Captains, Elon J. Farnsworth, was also promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and was killed at Gettysburg.

Seventeenth Cavalry.

On September 13, 1863, the War Department authorized General John F. Farnsworth to organize still another regiment of cavalry in Kane County; and on his recommendation the colonelcy of the new organization was tendered by Governor Yates to Major John L. Beveridge of the Eighth Cavalry. Colonel Beveridg eat once established its camp of rendezvous at St. Charles, upon the grounds formerly occupied by the Eighth, and pushed enlistments with such vigor that eight companies were mustered into service on January 22, 1864, and four more—completing the regiment—on February 12th. Six hundred and fifty horses were procured, and on May 3d the regiment moved by rail, under orders to report to Major General Rosecrans at St. Louis, Missouri. It took about 1,100 men to the field. Its arduous service was principally rendered in the Department of Missouri under command of Generals Rosecrans, Grenville M.Dodge and John Pope. It was the last cavalry regiment organized in the State, and was not mustered out until February 6, 1866.

List of Soldiers

In the Civil War accredited to the townships of Kane County, Illinois, from reports of the State Adjutant General and from History of Kane County by the late General John H. Wilcox:

Aurora	1297	Geneva	292
Batavia	288	Hampshire	148
Big Rock	63	Kaneville	124
Blackberry	162	Plato	171
Burlington	72	Rutland	39
Campton	46	St. Charles	453
Dundee	249	Sugar Grove	53
Elgin	1138	Virgil	43
			4638
Officers			287
Regulars			50
Grand Total			4975

Population of Kane County in 1860—30,000.

The Origin of the Ravines in the Prairies.

By Amos Sawyer, M. D., Hillsboro, Illinois.

In 1874 I sent this paper to the Academy of Science at St. Louis, where it was read and incorporated in the minutes. My purpose was to record my observations upon this subject, as I do not remember to have seen it mentioned in any of your transactions. To the present generation it may be of little interest, as they know; or, if curious, can be informed by those who have witnessed the change, how most of the ravines in the prairies originated. But a century hence, should the question be asked, it would prove to be a problem not easily or satisfactorily solved, unless there should be accessible some authentically recorded account of their origin. I, therefore, call your attention to the subject.

The prairie situated one mile east of Hillsboro, Illinois, during the wet season could only be said to be an immense shallow lake, interspersed with islands; for the tough sod, together with the rank growth of grass, reeds and flags, offered a barrier to the rapid flow of the water during the spring and summer floods, as it had to filter through the roots of the grass or percolate the drifts of the broken and decaying vegetation which always line the shores of the prairie lakes, to again encounter the surface of the tough native sod in its struggle to reach the fluids' goal. Its progress necessarily was so slow that it did not attain sufficient velocity to cause a washing of the soil, but caused the water to spread over a large area of land, requiring weeks to discharge the same volume which now passes off in forty-eight hours.

The ravine change was wrought in this way: After the 1st of June until quite late in the summer, the prairies swarmed with green-head flies, and so fierce were their attacks and so poisonous their bite that after eight in the morning all animals were driven to the woods or some friendly

smoke, built for their protection by their owners. Nor did they dare to return to their feeding ground until just before sunset, when they would emerge from their retreats and single file march through the long grass to the nearest pond for water and to their feeding ground; each neighbor's cattle having their own path, pond and feeding ground. This constant passing to and fro from the pond killed the grass and broke up the sod in the path, and when this was on an incline and the spring rains came, the cow path being lower, the water poured down these cow-path channels and in time cut a ravine, which eventually cut a channel of size and importance, enough where it crossed a public highway, to require bridging.

No doubt many of these water courses owe their origin to buffalo paths cut in the same way.

In conclusion, I will say that I have watched quite a number of the cow-path streams from their inception to the present day—a period of over seventy years—and the size they have attained during this time would astonish anyone after becoming acquainted with their history.

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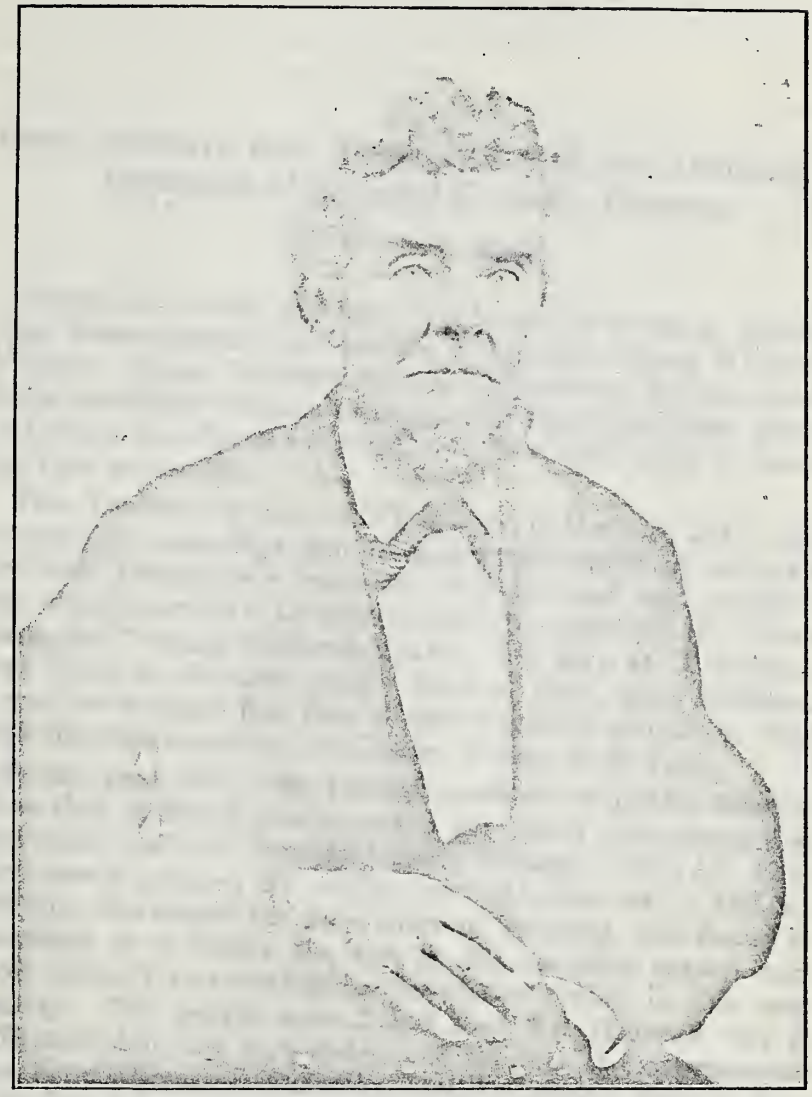

ISAAC HIBBARD

Isaac Hibbard and Susan W. McLean Hibbard—Pioneers of Kendall County, Illinois.

By Avery N. Beebe.

Among the sturdy pioneers that found their way to Illinois were Isaac Hibbard and his life companion, Susan Williams McLean. Isaac Hibbard was a Connecticut Yankee, born down where the wooden nutmegs and basswood hams grow, and where the Puritans would not allow their geese to hatch out eggs on Sunday.

This Yankee was born in Woodstock, in the year 1813. Circumstances compelled him to seek employment at an early age, and having been endowed with the zeal and ambition that creates activity, he soon caught the infection of "Westward, ho!" Susan Williams McLean was born at Cordonova, New York, in the same year. Both of them being teachers, it was not unusual that they drifted together and in the year 1839 they were married at Cherry Valley, New York.

In the year 1843 they became teachers of public schools. Here they followed this vocation for about two years, and then came to Plano, Kendall County, Illinois. Here Mr. Hibbard again pursued his calling as instructor, as he had by this time developed the knowledge of farming, and found it necessary to cultivate the soil in the farming season and apply himself to teaching in the winter season in this new country. The people soon found that Mr. Hibbard was a mathematician of a high order, and the late ex-Congressman Hon. Lewis Steward, from the Twelfth Illinois district, was often heard to remark that Isaac Hibbard "was the best equipped mathematician ever in this country. He had the tact and gift to explain such as few others possessed."

Mr. Hibbard withal was a natural philosopher and never grew tired of explaining. His illustrations were so plain and

simple that the most obtuse pupil could easily comprehend, and his exceedingly agreeable and winning ways made the students feel free to consult him.

Isaac Hibbard was emphatically a self-made man in all that this term implies, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. He was a very gifted conversationalist and delighted his auditors with his methods that proved so instructive. He was not ambitious to accumulate the broad acres of Illinois soil. Neither was wealth the apple of his eye, as he considered other matters of far greater importance.

In religious belief both Mr. Hibbard and his wife were of the Congregational faith, and they belonged to that denomination at Plano to the end of their days. Mr. Hibbard preceded the passing of his beloved wife by a number of years, his death occurring in the year 1887.

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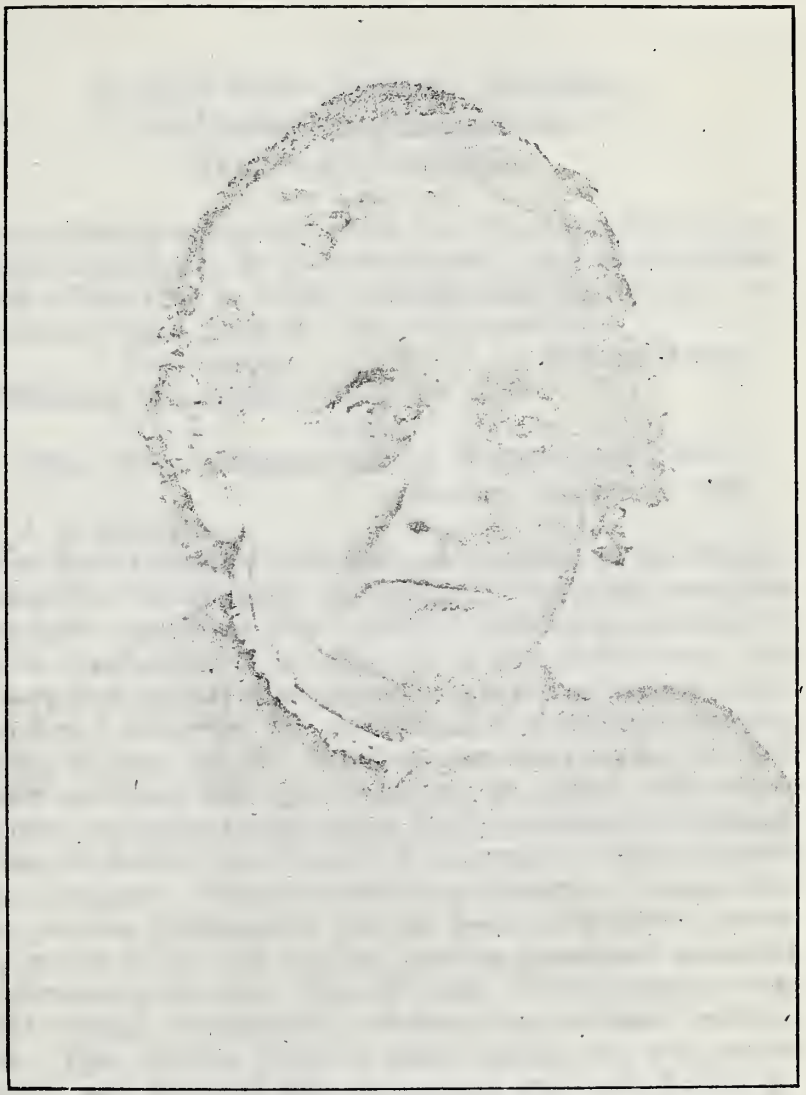

MRS. ISAAC HIBBARD

A letter from Andrew Shuman to United States Senator James R. Doolittle.

The following autograph letter was found among the Doolittle correspondence by the undersigned. As a bit of political history of the time to which it relates it is interesting. You may care to find a place for it in your Journal.

Very truly, DUANE MOWRY.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 20, 1915.

Office Daily Evening Journal, 50 Dearborn Street,
Chicago, August 13, 1862.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle:

Dear Sir—I am told that the crazy portion of the Republicans—The Tribune order of "patriots," who talk much, but never fight—are doing their utmost to defeat your re-appointment to the Senate. You being one of *our kind* of men, who can keep cool and exercise common sense even when the house is on fire, I volunteer the services of The Chicago Evening Journal in your behalf. *We* stand by our friends, and our friends are those who agree with us; or, rather, with whom we agree—as in your case during the late session of Congress.

You will find in The Journal of tomorrow a short editorial in your support. Do not regard it as flattery. I *mean* what I say, and my judgment of you has been based entirely upon your course at the late session, pending important measures in reference to the war. *You did right.* That Congress originated enough of mischief to destroy any ordinary government. The one-idea fanatics would rather see our nation wrecked and shivered into atoms than see their hobby defeated. *They are as bad as the rebels—almost,* and I cordially detest the whole crew. With assurances of the most friendly considerations, I am, Your friend, ANDREW SHUMAN,

Editor Chicago Journal.

The First Caucus in Ogle County.

By Joseph C. Mason.

When the State of Illinois was young and soon after the County of Ogle had been organized by being set off from the parent County of JoDaviess—that is to say, in the year 1838—Henry and Nancy Farwell and family of five children, the eldest 12 years of age, came West to make a new home. After a long overland journey in a "prairie schooner" from Chemung County, New York, via Chicago—then the second city in size in northern Illinois, Galena being the first—they arrived at a cabin on a quarter section of prairie and timber land pre-empted a few months before at the government price of one dollar and a quarter an acre, and located five miles southeast of the brand new village of Florence, now Oregon.

In the fall of the same year, the arrival having been in July, all of the Farwell family, except the mother and the youngest of the children, were experiencing the misery of chills and fever, or ague, as that troublesome malady of the "Far West" was then commonly designated. Physicians treated it with the one known remedy, and each visit of the doctor meant a fresh supply of quinine, to be taken, not as now, in capsules, with the taste eliminated, but in the powder itself in the full strength of its bitterness. When a whole family was shaking under the affliction, the "moving picture" thus presented often brought complete discouragement; and Henry Farwell, thoroughly disheartened, proposed to his wife that the family return to New York. But Mrs. Farwell thought otherwise. She said: "We are here. Every month sees us better established. Let's stay." She followed this up by saying to the sons: "Your father wants to return to the East. I am opposed to that. I want to keep on where we are, now that we are here. Tonight we are going to vote

on the question of going or staying. *I want you boys to vote with me.*"

The vote by the packed caucus was taken, the boys voting "No" to the proposition to return to New York, and the Farwell family remained in Illinois.

The above incident was related by the late John V. Farwell of Chicago, who, with his brothers—the late Henry Jackson Farwell and Charles B. Farwell—his father, Henry Farwell, and his mother, Nancy Farwell, constituted the first caucus in Ogle County.

The Farwell farm is now the property of Colonel Frank O. Lowden, who ten years ago added it to the five thousand acres comprising Sinnissippi Farm, the home of Colonel and Mrs. Lowden and family.

The brick residence erected by Henry Farwell is well preserved and is occupied as a farm residence. While a young man, Charles B. Farwell, afterwards United States Senator, drove the oxen to puddle the clay, moulded the brick, cut the wood in the adjoining timber for burning the brick, and even helped lay the brick in the construction of the house which became the home of the Farwell family.

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UNVEIL SHAFT TO MEMORY OF ILLINOIS ABOLITIONIST.

BENJAMIN LUNDY, EDITOR OF ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER, HONORED AT LOWELL, ILLINOIS—DESCENDANTS ATTEND.

In the quaint old village of Lowell, still isolated because no railroad touches its boundaries, on September 8, 1915, descendants of Benjamin Lundy, precursor and in a sense father of slavery abolitionists, gathered and assisted in the unveiling of a monument to his memory.

It was in Lowell that Lundy in 1838, after the killing of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, while resisting a mob which had attacked his abolitionist newspaper plant at Alton, Illinois, re-established an abolitionist paper which he had previously conducted at Greenville, Tennessee, with William Lloyd Garrison as his associate. There had been only five numbers of "Genius" issued when on August 22, 1839, the editor died.

Lundy was born at Hardwick, New Jersey, January 4, 1789. In 1836, two years before joining his children in Illinois,

Lundy and the poet Whittier started an anti-slavery journal in Philadelphia. The plant later was burned by pro-slavery adherents. The remains of Lundy rest in Clear Creek cemetery, Putnam County, Illinois.

Among those who took part in the program were Mrs. Mae Parrett, of Normal, Illinois, and H. W. Wierman, of Tonica, Illinois, respectively great-granddaughter and great-grandson of the famous abolitionist. The principal addresses were given by the Rev. John H. Ryan, of Kankakee, and the Rev. Joseph H. Waterbury, of Waukegan, Illinois.

LINCOLN IN MANY LAW FIRMS.

The sale of the Abraham Lincoln material in the library of John E. Burton, of Milwaukee, was held at the Anderson Galleries, New York City, October 25, 1915. George D. Smith paid $240 and $115 for two defective leaves from Lincoln's sum book, written when he was a school boy. The first leaf is dated 1824. Lincoln was then 15 years of age and the family was living in the backwoods. The leaf contains examples in long division and "Abraham Lincoln's Book" in his autograph. There are also four lines of verse in Lincoln's handwriting.

The other leaf contains examples in compound interest. These pages represent hard mental labor done at night after the daily toil. As is well known, Lincoln had very little schooling and did most of his studying at home. These leaves Mr. Smith had bought at the Nelson and Lambert dispersals and sold to Mr. Burton.

Seven documents, covering practically the whole professional life of Lincoln, all except two entirely in his handwriting, and the various firm signatures in his autograph, brought a total of $605. These documents disclose legal associations which heretofore have escaped the attention of Lincoln's biographers, namely, Ficklin & Lincoln, Logan & Lincoln, Harlan & Lincoln, Lincoln & Lamon, and Goodrich & Lincoln.

A broadside of great rarity, Alton, April 9, 1840, announcing that "A. Lincoln, Esq., of Sangamon County, one of the Electoral Candidates, will address the People this Evening At Early Candlelighting, at the Old Court Room, Ritey's Building," was bought on order for $210. Another rare broadside, Springfield, 1840, during the Harrison campaign, with Lincoln's name three times on it as Elector from Sangamon County, brought $100.

"Abraham Lincoln, Late President of the United States, demonstrated to be the God of the Bible," Memphis, Tennessee, 1868, went to Mr. Smith for $52.50. Gabriel Weis paid $48 for Isaac N. Arnold's "Life of Lincoln," extra illustrated. Frederick W. Morris gave $29 for a bond made by Lincoln in 1849 for Edward D. Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluff in 1861. George D. Smith obtained for $42.50 Lincoln's copy of "The Constitutional Text Book." He also gave $90 for a check drawn on Jay Cooke & Co. by Wilkes Booth on December 24, 1864. This was the second of the historic "Blood Money" checks signed by Booth while boarding at the home of Mrs. Mary Surratt in Washington and laying his plans for Lincoln's assassination.

The total for the session was $2,333.45.

MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN ERECTED BY GOVERNOR BRADFORD CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS, TO SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION BURIED IN VERMILION COUNTY.

In the presence of a tremendous crowd, the memorial fountain, erected to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in Vermilion County, was unveiled about 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, September 3, 1915, and the handsome bronze monument, atop the fountain, flashed out into the light of day for the first time.

Many notables were in attendance, and the principal addresses were delivered by W. R. Jewell, "Our Ancestors"; James M. White, of the University of Illinois, "Art in Bronze

and Stone"; Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, of Chicago, President of the Illinois State Historical Society, "The Revolutionary War in the West"; dedicatory address, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.

Miss Lotte E. Jones, chairman of the fountain committee, formally dedicated and presented the fountain to the government; Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson, commanding the Illinois National Guard, making the response.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the Soldiers' Home Band and H. Y. Mercer, tenor.

To the memory of William Adams, David Baird, Joseph Cochran, John Frazier, Jacob Gundy, James Huls, Daniel Harrington, Hugh King, Thomas Makemson and Thomas Morton, soldiers in the War of the Revolution, who are buried in Vermilion County, the Governor Bradford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, erected the memorial fountain, which stands in front of the Federal building, and which was unveiled.

The design was by Daniel Chester French, foremost American sculptor, and is an exceptionally beautiful one. The base of the fountain and surrounding floor is of Vermont granite, while the statue of the Continental soldier is of bronze.

The fountain was unveiled by nine children, who are lineal descendants of the men of '76 who sleep their last sleep in that county. The children included Sara Swaim and Jean Almy, of Harvey, the great-great-granddaughters of David Baird; Robert Moreland, of Indiana, a descendant of David Baird of the same generation; Barbara Mann and Katherine Janet Yeomans, descendants of Hugh King; Josephine Campbell, of Collison, the great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Makemson; Grace Katherine Young, of Bismarck; Marjorie Gunn and Francis Christman, great-great-granddaughters and great-great-grandson of Jacob Gundy.

It was after 5:00 o'clock before the last of the extended and beautiful program attending the dedication of the memorial fountain at the Federal building was finished and the nine little boys and girls pulled the silken ribbon that released the national colors and disclosed the bronze soldier. A great

cheer went up and all heads were uncovered as the flag fluttered gracefully backward, and the soul-stirring strains of the national song, "Star Spangled Banner," came from the Soldiers' Home Band. It was a great ending of a great afternoon, and all present were much pleased at the successful termination of this great undertaking of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Cannon, in his talk, said that in the days of the Revolutionary soldiers there was nothing thought of save the desire for a free and independent nation. In those days the political parties had not been formed. They were not needed then, and at any other times where there is likely to be a crisis there is no need of parties. The present period through which the American people are passing, because of the great European war, are times when there are no Republicans, no Democrats, no other political parties, but all Americans standing behind our President. This has always been so in times of trouble and will continue so long as the republic endures.

Mr. Cannon was in excellent voice, and his personal appearance on the platform gave the lie to the reports that have been afloat that his health is not what it should be. His voice was steady, and for copious notes which he frequently consulted, there was no need of his eye glasses.

The entire program was in fit keeping with the day. In addition to the other talks, and the music by the Soldiers' Home Band under the leadership of David Wedd, there was a beautiful solo by Harry Yeazel Mercer. Mr. Mercer's well trained voice rang clear and strong, and his enunciation of the patriotic words of "Hail Columbia" was an inspiration to the spirit of the day. Mr. Mercer is a favorite among Danville's music loving people.

Mrs. Hogan Presided.

Mrs. Daniel Hogan, regent of Governor Bradford Chapter, presided and in a few well chosen words introduced the speakers. The invocation was delivered by Rev. George Howk

Simonson. The ritualistic services were in charge of Mrs. James A. Meeks, chaplain of the D. A. R.

Mrs. W. E. Fithian, vice regent, gave the introductory talk. She spoke briefly of the movement that has brought about the erection of the beautiful statue.

Mrs. George T. Page, state regent, was unable to be present. She was to have talked on the subject of "The Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mr. Jewell Talks.

W. R. Jewell, well known newspaper man and former postmaster, spoke for some time on the subject of "Our Ancestors." He said that the monument meant much to the rising generation. As the names on the monument are read by the boys and girls, they will naturally ask something about it and about the men whose names they read. They will then be told the story of the Revolution; how a handful of Continentals won their freedom from England. They will be told the history of their country and they will learn to appreciate all that freedom and patriotism stands for.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, of Chicago, President of the Illinois State Historical Society, told the story of the Revolutionary War in the West. He is an interesting speaker and was well received by the large audience.

Program.

Presiding Officer—Mrs. Daniel Hogan, Regent Governor Bradford Chapter.

"America"—All the People, led by H. Y. Mercer, accompanied by the Soldiers' Home Band.

Invocation—Rev. George Howk Simonson.

Ritual—Mrs. James A. Meeks, Chaplain.

Greetings—Mrs. W. E. Fithian, Vice Regent.

"Grand American Fantasia" (Theo. Bendix)—Soldiers' Home Band.

"Our Ancestors"—Mr. W. R. Jewell.

"Art in Bronze and Stone"—James M. White, Supervising Architect, representing the University of Illinois.

"The Revolutionary War in the West"—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago, President Illinois State Historical Society.

Solo, "Hail Columbia"—H. Y. Mercer, accompanied by the Soldiers' Home Band.

Address—Hon. J. G. Cannon.

Dedication and Presentation of Statue—Miss Lotte E. Jones, Chairman Fountain Committee.

Response—General Frank S. Dickson, Adjutant General, State of Illinois.

Unveiling of Statue—Descendants: Sara Swaim, Grace Katherine Young, Joseph Campbell, Katherine Janet Yeomans, Francis Christman, Marjorie Gunn, Robert Moreland, Barbara Mann, Jean Almy.

"The Star Spangled Banner"—Soldiers' Home Band.

Benediction—Rev. W. H. Webster.

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NECROLOGY

FRANCIS MARION SCOTT.

Francis Marion Scott was a pioneer of Sangamon County. His father, Dallas Scott, came from Cumberland County, Kentucky, in the fall of 1817, and pre-empted land now in Cartwright township, which was then wild and unimproved, not a furrow having been turned upon it. Most of this land is still in possession of heirs of F. M. Scott. "Uncle Frank," as he was familiarly known among his acquaintances, was born April 26, 1835. His father died when he was 6 years old. He was the youngest of eight children. His education was obtained in the public schools of Sangamon County. He was an extensive reader and took a lively interest in politics. His first vote for a presidential candidate was cast for James Buchanan. Mr. Scott was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He believed in the men and measures of his party and was ready to defend them by argument as well as vote.

The cause of education found in him a firm friend. He believed in higher education for youth, gave liberally to the support of public enterprises and aided materially in the promotion of home industries.

He was a successful farmer. He bought out the heirs to his father's estate and added to it year after year. He retired from his farm to Pleasant Plains about fifteen years prior to his death.

He was married in 1858 to Mary L. Brockman, a native of Cass County, Illinois. His wife died in 1883, and his oldest daughter, Cynthia A., assumed the responsibility of caring for a family of seven children, and was still living with her father at the time of his death, July 2, 1913.

Mr. Scott was a member of the Predestinarian Baptist Church, contended earnestly for his faith and was a strong Bible student. He was formerly an active Master Mason, but was demitted by his own request some years ago.

He was buried in Pleasant Plains cemetery, where rests his wife and two children, who died before the wife, and his father and mother.

Of the seven living children, two are doctors, two are teachers and three are farmers.

Mr. Scott had passed the age of 78 years. He spent his life in Sangamon County and witnessed the changes wrought in nearly four score years. His sterling qualities commanded the respect of all.

SKETCH OF A PIONEER WOMAN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Virden Fancher, River Forest.

Mrs. Elizabeth Virden Fancher passed, on September 30, 1915, from her earthly home to that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

She was born in Edwards County, Illinois, in 1833. In her early womanhood her parents were pioneers in Iowa. Here she met Nelson Fancher, to whom she was married in 1854. Their home became a center of hospitality and cheer. No appeal for help or entertainment was ever made in vain to these generous spirits, who were loved and honored for their uprightness and public spirit.

They were closely identified with the founding and growth of Waterloo, Iowa, where their nine children were born, eight of whom survive the parents. Here they resided many years, removing later to Mount Vernon, Iowa, for the sake of educational opportunities in Cornell College. In 1895 they came to Chicago, where the family circle was first broken by the death of Mr. Fancher in November, 1900. For the past seven years the family home has been in River Forest, Illinois.

Mrs. Fancher, although in her eighty-second year, was young in spirit. She loved life and all that gave it beauty and color. Age could lay no touch upon a heart so full of sweet enthusiasm, of cheerful optimism, of love for humanity.

She was gifted with a sunny, courageous personality, with insight and judgment, with wide sympathies and high ideals, which endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. Her life was broadened by travel and her interest in current events was unfailing.

Her ancestors, of Huguenot extraction, aided in every struggle for freedom and liberty in this country and passed the torch on to her.

She loved humanity and justice. In her more vigorous years she was an active worker in the church, in the temperance cause, and was one of the earliest advocates of woman suffrage. She watched the advance of this movement during the last decade with eager interest and sympathy and rejoiced that her cherished dream of years was soon to be a reality.

She loved nature in all its varied phases and found joy in every living thing. She possessed decided artistic ability, spending much time in painting, even up to the very day before her illness became serious.

For many years she was a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and her memory was stored with recollections of historical events. Her father fought in the War of 1812, and her mother, as a little girl, was one of those who strewed flowers before Washington as he crossed the bridge at Trenton.

She had a natural talent for story-telling and descriptions of old-time events, and in her last years contributed several notable articles on pioneer experiences to the Northwestern Christian Advocate, various Sunday School publications and other periodicals.

From early girlhood she was a member of the Methodist Church, and in her all the graces of Christian faith were sweetly blended.

Her funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Edward Schutz, at her late residence, 295 Ashland, River Forest, on Saturday afternoon, October 2, 1915, at 3:00 o'clock.

The interment at Mount Vernon, Iowa, on Sunday afternoon was preceded by a service at the home of Professor Hugh Boyd, at which Dr. Joseph Dobson and Dr. Keeler, pastor of the Methodist Church, officiated.

Here in her old home, surrounded by her family and the old-time friends and neighbors who loved Mrs. Fancher so dearly, she was tenderly laid to rest beside her husband and her oldest daughter, Mrs. Mary Williams.

She is survived by her son Charles, of Spokane, Washington; her daughters, Mrs. Caro Rowe, Hermiston, Oregon; Mrs. Eva Wishard, Berkeley, California; Mrs. Grace Bouffleur, Mrs. Lenore Preston, Mrs. Winifred Donly and Misses Edith and Jean Fancher, of River Forest; and by fourteen grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, and her brother, Thomas Virden, of Whitewater, Colorado.

Mrs. Fancher was a rare type of womanhood. She possessed the splendid, vigorous, wholesome qualities of heart and mind characteristic of our early pioneers.

The memory of her life so well lived is a solace and benediction to those who mourn her loss, and the influence of her noble, lovable personality will endure.

In connection with the foregoing sketch of Mrs. Fancher, it may be of interest to add a few incidents relating to her parents, who were pioneers in Illinois and Iowa also.

Her father, William Virden, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and was left an orphan at an early age. He later went to Kentucky, and while living there enlisted in the War of 1812. After an honorable discharge he returned to Kentucky, where he was married to Miss Martha Williamson, a native of New Jersey, whose parents had removed to Kentucky in her early girlhood.

Six of their twelve children were born here, and in 1825 they removed to Wayne County, Illinois, where they lived for twenty-five years on a farm of 160 acres bought from a Mr. Yerby Land. In 1851 they went to Iowa and took up government land in Blackhawk County.

In her written recollections of those early days, Mrs. Fancher speaks of her childhood home, as follows:

My father's house was a two-story double log house, with a twelve-foot porch between the rooms, which made a nice, cool place to sit and read or sew in.

The big kitchen was an ell, and large enough to cook and eat in, and for a loom to be set up in one end.

The house was chinked and daubed with mortar and lime, with brick chimneys. The shingles were home made with a broad axe and shaving knife, and it was the largest and best

house in the neighborhood, and once sheltered over night the best and greatest President the United States ever had—the immortal *Abraham Lincoln.*

I do not now remember what the occasion was that brought him into our neighborhood to speak one night; but father was there, and invited him home to stay over night, and they sat up until after midnight talking about the Black Hawk War and the War of 1812, father having served in the latter and Mr. Lincoln in the former. As they were both Whigs and Abolitionists, I think politics were discussed as well.

My parents were radically opposed to slavery and said it was the curse of the times.

I was then between five and six years old, and I remember thinking of Lincoln: Why, he is a larger man than my oldest brother, John, as they sat together at breakfast. I also remember a remark my sister, Martha, made after he was gone, that she thought he was not a very handsome man; but mother rebuked her and said, "Handsome is as handsome does." My father's house was a branch of the underground railroad, and many a poor runaway slave found a night's lodging, with supper and breakfast, at our home, and often clothes and sometimes money, and helped on to the next station, and finally on to Canada's freedom.

But these Abolitionists had to take every precaution in helping these poor slaves from one place to the next, for there were plenty of men ready and watching to catch them and return them to their masters for the reward offered by the slave holders.

These slaves would hide away in thickets in the day time and at night forage in the cornfields for roasting ears, and travel by the light of the stars.

I remember once my brother was in the woods on horseback, looking for one of our cows, when he came suddenly on a crouching negro in a tangle of brush. The negro was almost frightened out of his wits, thinking he was a slave catcher, and began to beg my brother piteously not to take him back to his master. He had an old gun and a little bundle of clothes he was carrying. My brother said: "Give me that

gun and get up behind me, and I will take care of you." The slave saw he was a friend and did as he was told. Next morning as he departed after a good breakfast, his last words were, "God bless the good mother." We heard he got safely to Canada.

At another time a slave came to the house about dark to beg something to eat. He was given shelter and food, and my father promised to drive him next day to a free negro settlement about ten miles from us, from where he could get on to some other underground station. The next morning, after a good breakfast, they were off. Mother threw an old quilt into the wagon, saying: If you meet any one throw this over him.

My father was a leader in both religious and political affairs in our neighborhood, a staunch Whig and a strong temperance man. On the question of slavery, he was bold in his speech and predicted a bloody war between the North and South, and the freeing of the slaves. His prophecy came true five years after his death and two of the three brave sons who enlisted gave up their lives in that cruel war for freedom.

Mrs. Fancher loved to recall the tales told by her own mother to her children as they sat around the old fireplace winter evenings. How her father would drive sixty miles down to the Bay and bring home a load of oysters for the winter's use and how in the Revolutionary War the British soldiers came to her grandfather's house to take all his silver money and valuables one day, which he had already buried in the garden before their arrival. After searching the house and enraged at not finding it, they went into his garden and ran their spears down into the ground in many places, but not striking any of the iron boxes containing her grandfather's valuables, they gave up the search, going away disappointed.

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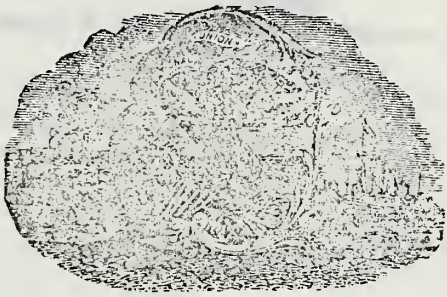

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Oddities in Early Illinois Laws

Prepared for the Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society, 1916.

By Joseph J. Thompson, Chicago.

By "oddities" as used in the subject of this paper, is meant the unusual, the striking. And the odd laws to which reference is made are such as would arrest one's attention and cause more or less surprise that such laws were enacted at the time and under the circumstances.

In organized society, legislation is, however, the essence of history. To understand the history of a period, one must know its laws, and if one be thoroughly conversant with the laws of a nation or state, he has taken the most important step toward the mastery of its history.

Naturally, this paper deals chiefly with written laws since to follow the varying decisions of courts haphazardly constituted as they were in the very early days would give more or less importance to individual notions. There were some customs and rulings, however, amongst the very earliest peoples, even including the Indians, which seem to have had sufficient vogue to virtually become laws.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.

It was the custom amongst many tribes of Indians, apparently for the purpose of stimulating energy and activity, to dedicate little male papooses to one or the other of two colors; either black or white, and as the little Indians grew up, they were counted amongst the number of their corresponding color and co-operated with them in all games and contests.

Another odd custom is found in the form of punishment meted out to false or supposedly false consorts. Upon the testimony of an Indian brave that his squaw was false to him, such derelict was punished by having her nose cut off.

FRENCH CUSTOMS.

Due to the fact, perhaps, that money was a very scarce article amongst the French in early Illinois, it was quite common to adjudge payment in kind; that is, if one member of the community borrowed a horse from another and through some misfortune, such as an Indian attack, the horse were killed or stolen, upon action brought, the court would decree the return of another horse without attempting too nicely to balance values.

Many instances are found in the French times where a party plaintiff in a demand was given the growing crops of the defendant out of which to make his demand. It was also permissible, it seems, to adjudge the services of a defendant in payment of a claim against him.

ODD LAWS AND USAGES DURING THE VIRGINIA PERIOD.

The declaration of principles and many of the laws under the Virginia regime were odd in the sense that they were surprisingly advanced. These and the public and private communications and instructions to George Rogers Clark and John Todd by the Assembly of Virginia and Governors Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were models of governmental solicitude.

The declaration of principles adopted by the representatives of the "Good People of Virginia" on June 12, 1776, prior to the Declaration of Independence asserted:

> "That all men are by nature equally free and independent.
>
> That they have certain rights; *viz,* the right to the enjoyment of life and liberty with the means of acquiring and possessing property and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety, of which they can not by any compact,

upon entering into a state of society, deprive or divest their posterity.

That all power is vested in and derived from the people.

That magistrates are the people's trustees and servants and at all times amenable to the people.

That that form of government is best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety and is most effectually secured against the danger of mal-administration.

That elections should be free and that all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with and attachment to the community have the right of suffrage.

That no one can be taxed or deprived of his property for public uses without his consent or that of his representatives elected by him, nor bounden by any law to which he shall not, in like manner, have assented for the public good.

That all power of suspending laws by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people is injurious and ought not to be exercised.

That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty.

That no man can be compelled to give evidence against himself or deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.

Excessive bail ought not to be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

That general warrants are grievous and oppressive and ought not to be granted.

That trial by jury is preferable to any other and ought to be held sacredly.

That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

That the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people only by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

That religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator and the manner of discharging it can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love and charity towards each other".

More Democratic Than the Ordinance of 1787.

Contrasting this declaration of rights with the ordinance of 1787, it is found much more democratic. The ordinance of 1787 has been highly and justly praised, but as Moses, in his "Illinois, Historical and Statistical", has pointed out:

> "It appears that some of the most important declarations of rights contained in these early constitutions and since re-enacted, were not included in the ordinance; namely, the liberty of the press, the right of free speech, the right of petition, the freedom of elections, the right to bear arms and the prohibition of *ex-post-facto* laws."

POPULAR RIGHTS.

As early as 1778, the Assembly of Virginia adopted a complete election code by which most of the local officers and officers of the commonwealth were to be elected. Under the ordinance of 1787, no officer was to be elected during the first grade of territorial government and none but members of the Legislature during the second grade. The qualifications for voting even for members of the Legislature were exacting, including heavy property qualifications, which reduced the electorate to a small class.

Further evidence of the democracy of the Virginia regime is furnished by acts of the assembly of that colony. On December 5, 1785, an act was passed declaring that none shall be con-

demned without trial and that justice shall not be sold or deferred, and on December 6, 1785, an act was passed with an elaborate preamble declaring that all men are free to profess and maintain any religious belief, that such rights shall not be the cause of any disability and are the "natural rights of mankind."

WITCHCRAFT.

Strange as it may seem, and in contrast with the enlightened policy of Virginia, amongst the first public acts of the government under the Virginia colony administered by John Todd as lieutenant of the County of Illinois created by the General Assembly, was a prosecution and execution for witch-craft. A doting old negro was adjudged guilty of sorcery and witchcraft and was shot by order of Lieutenant Todd.

PURE FOOD.

It is only in recent years that national and state governments have awakened to the necessity of inspection and supervision of foods, but as early as November 27, 1786, and before the Illinois country had any other government than that of Virginia, an act was passed by the Virginia Assembly which forbade a butcher to sell the flesh of any animal dying otherwise than by slaughter and forbidding a baker, brewer, distiller or other person from selling unwholesome bread or drink. The punishment for violation of any provision of the law was, for the first offense, amercement; for the second offense, by the pillory; for the third, fine and imprisonment, and for each subsequent offense, the person convicted was adjudged to hard labor for six months in the public works.

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

While democracy and broad humanity were the cardinal principles of the Virgina regime, precision and efficiency were marked characteristics of the administration of the Northwest Territory.

Whatever other criticisms may be visited upon the Governor, General Arthur St. Clair, lawyers must agree that he and the court appointed by the President, and constituted by the ordinance of 1787 the legislative power of the Territory, proved highly capable as law-makers.

What is known as the "Maxwell Code" was an admirable body of laws and to this day forms the basis of our statutes. Good lawyers will concede that many of the laws enacted by this early law-making body were distinctly superior to any that have been passed by any succeeding body exercising legislative functions over Illinois territory.

There were, however, numerous acts or provisions in acts in those early days that provoke a smile or occasion surprise.

ATTORNEYS.

As of interest to lawyers, it is somewhat surprising that as far back as 1792, an act was passed regulating the practice of law which, on comparison, would, I think, be considered a far better law than that of the present day.

We must smile at an act of August 1, 1792, which limited the employment of counsel to two on one side of a case and provided that when there are no more than two attorneys practicing at any bar, a client will not be permitted to hire more than one of them.

Present day lawyers will rejoice that an act of August 1, 1792, is not now in force. It contained this interesting provision relative to attorneys' fees:

> "For a pleading fee when counsel is employed on an issue in law or fact joined in the supreme court, two dollars; for all other causes in the supreme court and for all causes in the court of common pleas and court of general quarter sessions of the peace where an issue in fact or law is joined, one hundred and fifty cents; and for all other causes in the common pleas and court of quarter sessions as a retaining fee one dollar; in criminal causes where one or more defendants are tried by jury at the same time or where a cause is determined by an issue at law a pleading fee for the counsel in the supreme court

(but to one counsel only) two dollars; and when no trial is had by jury nor the cause determined by an issue in law, one dollar and an half; and in the court of general quarter sessions of the peace the fees shall be the same as is allowed in the court of common pleas."

By 1798 it was thought advisable to amend the laws relating to attorneys' fees and on May 1st of that year, an act was passed, section seven of which reads as follows:

"SEC. 7. *Attorneys' fees in common pleas and quarter sessions.*—Retaining fee one dollar; pleading fee where issue or demurrer one dollar and fifty cents; term fee fifty cents; the attorney general's deputy in the court of common pleas or quarter sessions one-half the fees by law allowed the attorney general in the general court for similar services."

An act of October 1, 1795, prescribed the oath which an attorney or counsellor at law was required to take and which, no doubt, some people would think quite salutary now. It was as follows: "You shall behave yourself in the office of counsellor at law (or attorney as the case may be) while within this court according to the best of your learning and with all fidelity as well to the court as to the client. You shall use no falsehood nor delay any person's cause for lucre or malice (so help you God)."

CANALS.

Preferring to direct attention to the peculiarities in the laws in somewhat of an alphabetical order, rather than chronologically, we come upon an interesting act of the Indiana Legislative body; that is, Governor Harrison and the territorial judges with reference to a canal. By an act passed August 24, 1805, the "Indiana Canal Company" was incorporated. This was the parent canal act and concerned a canal at the falls of the Ohio. It was most interesting in the personnel of the board of directors appointed by the Legislature, many of whom have come down to us as prominent historical figures. This first canal board consisted of George Rogers Clark, John

Brown, Jonathan Dayton, Aaron Burr, Benjamin Havey, Davis Floyd, Josias Stevens, William Croghan, John Gwathmey, John Harrison, Martin C. Clark and Samuel C. Vance.

In following the canal legislation through the territorial period, it is interesting to note that the incorporation of the "Little Wabash Navigation Company," on December 24, 1817, was the first act creating a corporation by a distinctly Illinois lawmaking body, the Territorial Legislature of Illinois.

This first distinctly Illinois Corporation Act contains some features that are sometimes talked of in these days; for instance, the property of the canal, although a private concern, was to be exempt from taxation perpetually. That provision would be illegal under our present Constitution. The company was empowered to collect tolls, and a distinguishing feature of the act was that the canal was to become the property of the State at the end of thirty years. A similar provision with reference to State ownership was included in the act of January 9, 1817, incorporating the "Illinois Navigation Company", giving Henry Bechtel and his associates the right to cut a canal and build locks from the Mississippi to the Ohio River near the town of America, in Johnson County.

CORPORATIONS.

The first general incorporation act to which the Illinois country was ever subject was passed May 1, 1798, by Governor St. Clair and the territorial judges of the Northwest Territory.

The general provisions of this law did not differ materially from general incorporation acts of the present day, but it contained this significant limitation: "Provided always that the clear yearly value or income of the messuages, houses, lands and tenements, annuities or other hereditaments and real estate of the said corporations respectively and the interest on money by them lent shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars."

Quite frequently, the question of limitation upon corporation holdings is spoken of at the present time.

CRIMINAL LAW.

In the first year after the organization of the Northwest Territory, 1788, by an act adopted September 6th of that year, quite a complete criminal code was adopted. It dealt with the usual crimes, but the notable features in connection therewith were the punishments provided. Treason and murder were the only crimes punishable by death in this first law though arson, horse stealing and bigamy were made punishable by death in later laws. For arson, the convicted person might be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, pilloried for two hours, confined in jail three years, made to forfeit all his estate and if a death resulted from the burning, the convict should be put to death. For robbery or burglary with theft, thirty-nine lashes, a fine of treble the value, one-third of the fine to go to the territory and two-thirds to the party injured. For robbery or burglary with abuse and violence, the same punishment as burglary with theft and in addition, forfeiture of all property and confinement in prison for not to exceed four years. Robbery or burglary with homicide was punishable by death and all persons aiding or abetting were deemed to be principals. For obstructing authority, one might be fined and whipped not to exceed thirty-nine lashes. For larceny, one might be adjudged to return double the value of the goods stolen or to receive thirty-one lashes. For forgery, a fine of double the loss caused and not to exceed three hours in the pillory. For disobedience on the part of servants or children, imprisonment was provided; for striking a master or parent, not to exceed ten lashes. For drunkenness, a fine of one dollar was payable and the person convicted might be required to sit in the stocks for one hour.

As early as 1790, gambling of every species for money or property was forbidden under severe penalties and all gambling contracts were declared void.

Under an act of January 5, 1795, for the trial and punishment of larceny under $1.50, upon conviction, the accused might be publicly whipped upon his bare back not exceeding fifteen lashes or fined not to exceed three dollars, thus apparently fixing a whipping value of twenty cents per lash.

On December 19, 1799, an act was passed to punish arson by death.

On August 24, 1805, under the authority of the Territory of Indiana, a stringent law was passed to prevent horse stealing. For the first offense, the thief might be required to pay the owner the value of the horse stolen, to receive two hundred stripes and be committed to jail until the value of the horse was paid. On a second conviction, the offender should suffer death.

By the same law, hog stealing was made punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and the thief might be given not to exceed thirty-nine lashes on his bare back. This same act provided a fine for swearing.

By an act of October 26, 1808, the law was further amended making horse stealing punishable by death and making the receiver equally guilty with the thief and also punishable by death.

The governor and judges as legislators for the Territory of Indiana, dipped into the proposition of conclusive presumptions when, on December 5th of that year, they passed an act to prevent altering and defacing marks and brands and the mis-branding of horses, cattle and hogs. It provided a penalty for mis-branding equal to the value of the animal misbranded, "one dollar and forty lashes on the bare back well laid on", and for a second offense, the same fine and "to stand in the pillory two hours and be branded in the left hand with a red hot iron with the letter "T" (meaning "thief").

It provided further that any person bringing to market or to ship "any hog, shoat or pig without ears, he or she so offending shall be adjudged a hog stealer".

The first Territorial act to impose any duty upon counties was that of August 1, 1792, which required each county to build and maintain a court house, a jail, a pillory, whipping post and stocks.

The whipping post, pillory and stocks were institutions of the law to which this State was subject from their institution

in 1788 to 1832. This character of punishment was justified on the ground that there were no penitentiaries in which to confine criminals and there was still a sharp division of sentiment as to which, confinement or whipping, was the better mode of punishment, in 1829, when the movement for a penitentiary, led by the rough old backwoodsman, John Reynolds, afterwards governor, was launched.

DIVORCE.

The first divorce law was passed by the governor and judges of the Northwest Territory July 15, 1795. It contained but three causes of absolute divorce; namely, (1) former wife or husband living at the time of marriage; (2) incompetency (3) adultery, and but one cause of divorce from bed and board, namely, extreme cruelty. Tracing divorce legislation through the territorial changes, it is found that the Legislatures, despite the fact that general laws existed, reserved to themselves the right to grant divorces outright. An amusing divorce act appears in the Session Laws of 1818. On January 6th of that year, an act was passed granting a divorce to Elizabeth J. Spingy. The act recites in the preamble that James Spingy, her husband, is unfaithful and it has been represented to this Legislature that said Elizabeth must be considerably injured if she cannot obtain a divorce sooner than in the ordinary way and enacts that the bands of matrimony are hereby dissolved.

ELECTIONS.

About the only elections with which the people were concerned in territorial days were those of representatives in the General Assembly after the Territory attained to the second grade of territorial government. The greater territory got to that stage in 1799 and a compehensive election law was passed which reflects credit upon the framers; but it contained a striking provision with reference to the manner of voting. It provided that the elector should approach the bar in the election rooms and addressing the judges in an audible voice so as to be heard by the judges and poll keepers, mention by

name the person or persons he desired to vote for, and the poll keepers shall enter his vote accordingly. This was the *viva voce* vote.

A few years later, an act was passed providing that all voting should be by written ballot, but on December 8, 1813, the Legislature of Illinois, "to prevent fraud and imposition", passed an act abolishing voting by ballot and making only voting *viva voce* legal.

Following the election laws a little further, we find that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1818, a law was in force requiring all voting to be by ballot, but that, in 1821, the ballot law was again repealed and a provision made that the voting should be *viva voce.* In 1823, an act was passed providing for voting by written or printed ballot. In 1834, voting by written or printed ballots was abolished, but in 1839, a new act was passed providing again for a written ballot.

The Constitution of 1848 provided for a written or printed ballot and ever since we have voted in that way.

FERRIES.

It is quite amusing to hit upon the small politics that sometimes influence public action. By an act of January 9, 1816, of the Illinois Territorial Legislature for regulating ferries, free ferriage was granted preachers of the Gospel but by an act of December 17th of the very next year, the provision for free ferriage for preachers of the Gospel was expressly repealed.

FISHERIES.

There were some special favors in these days also. By an act of December 29, 1817, William Morrison, of Randolph County, a familiar name in early Illinois history, was authorized to erect a dam three feet high, on the falls of the Kaskaskia River, opposite the mouth of the Nine Mile Creek, for the purpose of catching fish. As noted farther on, Mr. Morrison also secured a bridge franchise. Numerous ferries and several toll bridges were established in the same manner.

JURY SERVICE.

A change in the significance of words, perhaps, deprives the ladies of an argument that women were formerly qualified to serve on juries. An act of March 3, 1810, established the grand jury and provided that the sheriff should summon twenty-four "house keepers" for grand jury service, and an act of December 25, 1812, provided that any "house keeper" was qualified to serve on any jury whatsoever.

In later laws, the term has been changed to "householder".

KASKASKIA.

The Territorial Legislature of Indiana, sitting at Vincennes, on December 16, 1807, passed an act having an historic interest. The act provided for the appointment of Michael Jones, Robert Robertson, George Fisher, John Edgar and William Morrison, as commissioners and the first board of trustees of the town of Kaskaskia. They were authorized to appoint a clerk, an assessor and collector and empowered to levy a tax not exceeding two per centum on the value of lots for surveying the town, paying the expense of the officers and cleaning and keeping the streets in repair. Subsequent boards were to be elected by the residents. All owners of lots in Kaskaskia resident therein were qualified to vote for trustees. Nothing appears in this act or in the ordinance of 1787 to prevent women from voting provided they were residents and owners of lots in Kaskaskia.

LEGISLATURES.

Under each territorial government, acts were passed fixing the compensation of legislators and it is a matter of considerable interest that by the act of the very first legislature of the greater territory, passed December 19, 1799, the compensation of members was fixed at three dollars per day for attendance and mileage at the rate of three dollars for every fifteen miles, "at the commencement and end of every session". No subsequent act contains that qualification. A difference of opinion has long existed as to whether legislators are entitled

to their traveling expenses for necessary trips to and from the seat of government during the session or only at the beginning and end thereof. The omission of the restriction in all acts since that of 1791, and in the three constitutions would seem to indicate the intention to allow traveling expenses at other times besides the beginning and end of the session, but the Supreme Court has, within the year, held otherwise.

In comparison with our present formidable appropriations, the appropriation acts of early Legislatures are real curiosities. The first one, that of 1799, and indeed, all of the Territorial appropriation acts, indicate the most rigid economy and provoke a smile at their comparative insignificance.

LICENSES.

It was quite common in early days to regulate the sale of any or all kinds of merchandise as well as liquor. The legislation of the greater territory on that subject included merchandise and liquors under the same acts. The territory of Illinois imposed a general license for the sale of merchandise of fifteen dollars a year.

LIQUOR.

In all the early acts authorizing the licensing of tavern-keepers, fair dealing and proper treatment of the customers were the principal aims. There was plainly no prejudice against the selling of liquor, but a determined intent that the public should be well treated.

To that end, the tavern-keeper was obliged to furnish good eating and sleeping accommodations and to refrain from overcharging. The judges or others empowered to grant licenses were authorized to fix a scale of prices for board, lodging and drinks which must be rigidly adhered to under severe penalties.

MARRIAGES.

The first law regulating marriages, to which the Illinois country was subject, required no formal license, except as an

alternative to publication, but simply an application to any of the judges of the General Court or of a County Court of Common Pleas, or to a minister of any religious society or congregation, or to the society of Quakers; but it was provided that "previously to persons being joined in marriage * * * the intention of the parties shall be made known, by publishing the same for the space of fifteen days at the least, either by the same being publicly and openly declared three several Sundays, holidays or other days of public worship, in the meeting in the towns where the parties respectively belong, or by publication in writing, under the hand and seal of one of the judges before mentioned or a justice of the peace within the county, to be affixed in some public place in the town wherein the parties respectively dwell, or a license shall be obtained of the governor, under his hand and seal, authorizing the marriage of the parties without publication, as is in this law before required".

The law in relation to marriage was modified by the Territory of Indiana in 1806, to provide that licenses might be issued by the clerks of the court of common pleas instead of the governor, and by an act of September 17, 1807, of the Indiana Legislature, the provisions of the act of 1788 with regard to the publication of banns, was re-enacted.

By an act of November 4, 1803, adopted by the governor and judges of Indiana Territory, forcible and stolen marriages were forbidden and bigamy was declared a felony and made punishable by death.

MILLS AND MILLERS.

By an act of December 2, 1799, the milling business was quite minutely regulated. The act fixed the toll for grinding and bolting wheat and rye into flour at one-tenth part; for like service with respect to corn, oats, barley and buckwheat, one-seventh part; if the grain be only ground and not bolted, one-eighth part. For grinding malt and chopping rye, one-twentieth part.

The proprietor of a horse mill was entitled to less toll than that of a water or wind mill. Penalties were imposed for tak-

ing excessive tolls and the miller was made accountable for all grain received and required to provide correct measures whereby to ascertain the toll, which must be compared with government standards.

By act of August 24, 1805, the writ of *ad quod damnum* was introduced into our jurisprudence. Such writ might issue from the court of common pleas for the purpose of impaneling a jury to view mill sites and assess damages.

The Legislature of Illinois in 1817 by an act of December 17, reduced somewhat the amount of toll which the miller might take for his services.

PRISONS.

By an act adopted in 1792, the sheriff and other officers were made responsible for the safe keeping of prisoners. If a prisoner escaped, the officer was severely punished, and if he were imprisoned for debt, the officer could be held liable for the debt.

It is interesting to know that there has been on foot for several years past, a movement to have a stringent liability provision inserted in the statutes of the several States relating to mob law, riots and unlawful assemblies, and it is of still further interest to find that the Legislature of the greater territory, by an act of December 19, 1799, repealed the liability provisions of the early law above referred to, expressly upon the ground that escapes were consummated by collusion in order that the officers might be held responsible.

An act passed by the Territory of Indiana on September 17, 1807, and another by the Territory of Illinois on July 22, 1809, are genuine curiosities, as regulating the manner of holding prisoners in confinement, out of doors. The one provided for fixing a boundary, (200 yards at the highest), beyond which prisoners were not allowed to pass. It is presumable that when the prisoners were numerous, it was easier for them to escape, and consequently the act of 1809 provided that guards might be hired to keep them within the bounds, or if none could be found willing to engage for the purpose, power was given to impress guards.

All of this was before we began building prison strongholds.

PRIVILEGES.

Privilege from arrest was quite extended in the early days. By an act of the Indiana Territory of September 17, 1807, virtually all persons performing any public duty were exempt from arrest during the performance of such duty. No person could be arrested while doing military duty or while going to or returning from parade. None could be arrested on Sunday or in any place of religious worship or in either House of the Legislature during its sitting, or in any court during the sitting thereof, nor on the Fourth of July. These exemptions did not, however, extend to charges of treason and felony.

REVENUE.

It is quite popular nowadays to advocate the levy of a tax upon bachelors, but it is by no means new. As early as June 19, 1795, the governor and judges of the Northwest Territory included a tax of $1.00 per head on single men, and such a tax was imposed throughout the territorial period.

The governor and judges of the Illinois Territory by an act of July 20, 1809, fixed a license of $15.00 per annum for the sale of merchandise, and the Territorial Legislature of Illinois by an act of December 22, 1814, levied a tax of $40.00 annually on billiard tables.

By an act of January 9, 1816, the tax on billiard tables was raised from $40.00 to $150.00; $100.00 to go to the Territorial treasury and $50.00 to the County treasury.

It became the settled policy of the several territories to levy a tax on Dunkards and Quakers as a consideration for their being released from military duty, and a similar provision as to all persons having scruples against military duty still exists in the constitution of 1870.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

As early as Aug. 1, 1792, the inhabitants of the various localities were required to work upon the roads and keep them in good condition. The road laws of 1792 and 1799 were very comprehensive Acts.

By an Act of the Illinois Territorial Legislature of Jan. 6, 1818, Mr. William Morrison, of whom we have before spoken, was granted power to build a floating bridge over the Kaskaskia River, in the County of Washington, at his own expense, and he was empowered to collect as toll the same rates as ferries, for seven years.

It was further provided that "no one shall build a bridge within three miles thereof." This was the first Toll Bridge Act.

SERVANTS.

The first of the "Black Laws" which played such an important part in the history of this State and which were in reality devices for the evasion of the provisions against slavery contained in the ordinance of 1787 was passed by the territory of Indiana, September 22, 1803. It was several times amended and enacted into the laws of the territory of Illinois. It was against these laws that Lovejoy and the other anti-slavery men railed and these laws were the culminating influence upon slavery in Illinois.

TRESPASS.

Our forefathers were direct if anything. In many cases instead of putting an aggrieved person to the trouble of bringing several suits or prosecutions, relief was afforded in a single proceeding; as, for instance, the Act of August 15, 1795, to prevent trespassing by cutting of timber, provided that any one convicted of such trespass should pay to the owner for black walnut trees, white wood, wild cherry or blue ash cut down, $8.00, and for any other kind of a tree, $3.00.

VAGRANCY.

For several years past, there has been a great deal of agitation concerning the manner of jailing delinquents, thus depriving their families of their support, and it is suggested that such persons be obliged to work and their earnings, or part thereof, be available for the support of their families.

The Indiana Territory accomplished this purpose nearly one hundred and ten years ago. By an Act of September 14, 1807, concerning vagrants, it was provided that "every person suspected of getting his livelihood by gaming, every able-bodied person found loitering and wandering about, having no visible property and who doth not betake himself to labor or some honest calling; all persons who quit their habitation and leave their wives and children, without suitable means of subsistence, and all other idle, vagrant and dissolute persons rambling about without any visible means of subsistence, shall be deemed and considered vagrants."

The Act further provided for arrest of all such and upon conviction that such as are adult, shall be hired out by the sheriff and their earnings paid to their families, if they are in need of them, and if not, to the discharge of their debts.

It further provided that if no one would hire them, such vagrant should receive not to exceed thirty-nine lashes. Adults might be discharged by giving bond conditioned upon their going to work and keeping at it. If the vagrant be a minor, he shall be bound out until of age.

These are a few of the striking laws selected from the great body of our Territorial legislation. It is not intended to indicate that the odd laws ended with the organization of the State. As a matter of fact, there were some very striking Acts adopted by the State Legislature; such, for instance, as the Act of February 14, 1823, making drastic regulations concerning the sale by peddlers of wooden clocks, which no doubt resulted from numerous frauds committed by peddlers in the pioneer community. Or such as the Act of January 17, 1825, which prohibited Justices of the Peace from receiving payment upon any claim or demand placed in their hands for collection, passed, no doubt, as a result of numerous failures of J. P.'s to turn over their collections.

All these Acts illustrate the statement made early in this paper, that law is the essence of the activities of the community. It arises from what is being done in the community and is the final record of the community mind. It is, therefore, the most reliable historical criteria.

The Pacification of the Indians of Illinois After the War of 1812.[1]

By Lizzie M. Brown.

When the second war with Great Britain was brought to a close by the Treaty of Ghent, the most pressing problem on the northwestern frontier was the re-establishment of friendly relations with the Indians, the majority of whom had fought against the United States in the war. Included among the hostile Indians were most of the tribes occupying or claiming land in what is now the State of Illinois. A brief survey of these tribes is necessary for an understanding of the developments.

Because of the roaming habits of the Indians, a definite statement regarding their places of habitation is impossible. Jedidiah Morse, after his tour in 1820 among the Indians in the Northwest, wrote: "It is difficult to ascertain the definite boundaries of the different Indian tribes, living within a few miles of each other. The Indians themselves give vague and unsatisfactory accounts of their own boundaries, and so do some intelligent traders; who have been from twenty to thirty years trading with them".[2] Nevertheless they usually choose districts where they built and maintained villages for some time, leaving them each fall for the winter's hunt and returning to them in the spring with the furs which they had not sold.[3] Some idea, then, as to the largest dwelling places of the Indians residing in Illinois during this period may be given.

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1 Part of a manuscript thesis on "Indian Affairs in Illinois from 1815 to 1820" prepared under the direction of Professor Solon J. Buck and submitted to the faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota in May, 1915, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

2 *Report to the Secretary of War*, appendix, 48.

3 Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest*, 304.

The Sacs and Foxes were tribes intimately related and closely connected with each other.[4] In 1804 they ceded to the United States the land in Illinois which they claimed west of the Fox and Illinois rivers with the provision that they should have the privileges of hunting and living upon this land.[5] That they took advantage of this privilege is certain,[6] but the exact location of the villages of the separate or combined tribes is doubtful. William H. Crawford, Secretary of War, reporting to the Senate March 14, 1816, located the villages of the Sacs two miles up the Rock River and those of the Foxes on the Mississippi River in Missouri Territory below Prairie du Chien.[7] Major Morrell Marston, commanding at Fort Armstrong, Illinois, substantiates this and says, that in 1820 the Sacs and Foxes lived at each other's villages.[8] During the same year Schoolcraft found them both living at Rock Island.[9] It is evident that they did not live apart for any length of time but mingled with each other a great deal, and that their most important villages were near the junction of the Rock and Mississippi Rivers.

The other tribes living in Illinois may be more distinctly separated, although their territories cannot be sharply divided. The Pottawatomies claimed land on the Illinois River which was included in the cession of the Sacs and Foxes in 1804,[10] and the official list of tribes as reported to the Senate [11] shows that the Illinois River was their usual place of residence, as does also their treaty of peace with the United States in 1815[12]. Many of these Indians lived near Chicago,[13] however, and when asked the extent of their territory they answered, "We live on a large tract of country west of Detroit, extending

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4 Hodge, ed. *Handbook of American Indians*, pt. 1: 472.

5 Treaty between the United States and the Sac and Fox Indians, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 1:693. This treaty was ratified January 25, 1805, *Statutes at Large*, 7:84.

6 Forsythe to Rufus Eaton, September 18, 1814, *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 11:331.

7 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:76.

8 Morse, *Report*, appendix, 122; Blair, *Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississisppi*, 2:147.

9 *Narrative of An Expedition*, 176. Beckwith says the same but is not independent of Schoolcraft. *The Illinois and Indiana Indians*, 159.

10 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:10.

11 *Ibid.*, 77.

12 *Ibid.*, 2.

13 Indian Census, 1819, *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 20:50.

to the Mississippi."[14] Their weaker neighbors to the south were the Kaskaskias, including the old Mitchigamia, Cahokia, Tamaroi, and Kaskaskia tribes and representing all that remained of the tribes formerly called the Illinois except the Peorias.[15] By a treaty between the United States and these Indians on August 13, 1803, the Kaskaskias, unable to occupy the extensive territory which they had claimed up to that time, relinquished their rights to all except three hundred and fifty acres near the town of Kaskaskia and another tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres.[16] The latter tract was never located and they continued to dwell near the old town of Kaskaskia.[17] The Peorias did not join the others of the Illinois nation in the cession of 1803, but remained along the Illinois River until the year 1818, when they united with the Kaskaskias in giving up the greater part of their territory.[18]

A large portion of central Illinois was claimed by the Kickapoos. It was reported to the government that they had villages "on the heads of the Kaskaskia River."[19] Warden says that they "inhabit the country on the west side of the Wabash River above Tippecanoe, and the head rivers of the Illinois."[20] His work was published in 1819 and this statement does not in any way conflict with the previous one. In addition to this, the cessions of land made by the Kickapoos at Edwardsville, Illinois, on July 30, 1819, show that their claims extended over much of central Illinois.[21] The Piankashaws also claimed land near the Wabash.[22] This they wished to sell to the United States and they declared their intentions of doing so while they were attending the treaties of Portage des Sioux. No mention has been found of any villages belonging to them during this period.[23] Although the

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14 Morse, *Report*, appendix, 141.

15 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 1:687.

16 *Ibid.* The treaty was proclaimed December 23, 1803. *Statutes at Large*, 7:78.

17 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:76.

18 *Ibid.*, 2:167.

19 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:77.

20 *Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States*, 3:534. This information Warden derived from Samuel R. Brown, *Western Gazetteer*, 71

21 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:196.

22 Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, October 18, 1815, *ibid.*, 2:10.

23 *Ibid.*

Winnebagoes lived mostly in what is now the State of Wisconsin, they too had villages on the Rock River.[24]

As compared with the southern Indians, these tribes were small in number. The exact number of each cannot be given, but an estimate was made by the Secretary of War in September, 1815. This gives the number of warriors and the total number of souls as follows: Sacs, 800 warriors, 3200 souls; Foxes, 300 warriors, 1200 souls; Pottawatomies, 1200 warriors, 4800 souls; Kaskaskias, 15 warriors, 60 souls; Kickapoos, 400 warriors, 1600 souls; Winnebagoes (including those above Prairie du Chien), 600 warriors, 2400 souls.[25]

When the British and Americans ceased hostilities, efforts were made to secure peace with the Indians. After a long period of negotiation on the subject, during which the British were very desirous of maintaining the Indian country south of the Great Lakes as a buffer state between the two countries, an agreement was made which was embodied in the ninth article of the Treaty of Ghent.[26] This provided that both nations should put an end to hostilities with all of the tribes with whom they were not at peace at the time the treaty was ratified. Furthermore, they should restore to the Indians all the rights which they had enjoyed before the war as soon as the tribes agreed to desist from hostilities.[27] Preparations for carrying this out were soon under way. The treaty of Ghent was ratified February 18, 1815,[28] and by March 11, 1815, commissioners were appointed to conclude treaties of peace with the Indians on the Mississippi and its waters who were at war with the United States.[29] Those commissioned were William Clark, governor of Missouri Territory, and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Mississippi region;[30] Ninian Edwards, governor of Illinois Territory, and ex officio superintendent for that territory;[31] and Auguste Chouteau, an Indian trader

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24 Forsyth to Rufus Eaton, September 18, 1814, *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 11:333; Morse, *Report*, appendix, 59.

25 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:76.

26 *Ibid., Foreign Affairs*, 3:705 *et seq.*

27 Art. 9, *ibid.*, 3:747.

28 Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, 1:560.

29 J. Monroe to Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau, March 11, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:6.

30 *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 19:379, note 31.

31 Edwards to Crawford, November, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:62.

noted for his success in dealing with the Indians.[32] On May 11, they met at St. Louis and sent out men with invitations to the friendly and warring tribes to meet with them on July 6, at Portage des Sioux, a small place a few miles above the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.[33] In most cases white men were sent with the message, although Indians were hired to go to the most hostile tribes. The difficulty in procuring persons for these missions caused some delay, as did also the fact that some of the Indians were not to be found at their usual dwelling places.[34] Arrangements were made for presents with which to conciliate the Indians and the War Department advised that those who had maintained friendship with the United States should be treated with as well as those who had taken part in the war.[35] The presents which were bought for this purpose included a variety of goods, such as blankets, cloths, handkerchiefs, flints, powder, rifles, tobacco, pipes, silver ornaments, paints, wampum, and flags.[36] Although the commissioners realized that many of the Indians were still hostile, they hoped for and made great efforts to bring about speedy negotiations.[37]

Not all of the Indians of the Northwest, however, were hostile to the United States.[38] As early as July 22, 1814—before the Treaty of Ghent—some of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, and Senecas, with a portion of the Miami, Eel River, Wea, and a small number of the Pottawatomies and Kickapoo tribes made peace and promised to aid the United States, while others who had not been hostile promised to continue their previous fidelity.[39] It is doubtful if any of these Indians lived in Illinois but their intercourse with those farther west makes it impossible to entirely disregard their activities. Soon after the Treaty of Ghent, provision was

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32 *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 18:412, note 18; *Edwards Papers*, 141, note.

33 Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, May 15, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:7.

34 Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, October 18, 1815, *ibid.*, 9.

35 Monroe to Clark, March 25, 1815, *ibid.*, 2:6.

36 Monroe to Mason, March 27, 1815, *ibid.*, 7.

37 Clark, Edwards, Chouteau to Secretary of War, July 16, 1815, *ibid.*, 8.

38 Dallas to Harrison, McArthur, and Graham, June 9, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:13.

39 *Ibid.*, 1:826.

made for treating with the Indians in the State of Ohio and the territories of Michigan and Indiana.[40] Many of these had participated in the Treaty of 1814,[41] but complications arose and the government wished to quiet all doubt and fears in the minds of the Indians regarding the supposed advantageous position of the British.[42]

That there was need on the part of the Americans of influencing the Indians and stimulating friendly relations with them was evident. The posts occupied during the war had been officially given up to the respective countries,[43] but owing to the lack of buildings for the British troops, those which occupied Mackinaw were permitted to remain and formal possession of the fort was not taken by the Americans until July 18.[44] Until that time the Indians believed that the British were still victorious in this region.[45] In addition to this, until the first of July,[46] the Americans held Malden, a fort on the Canadian shore not far from Detroit, established by the British soon after they were compelled to evacuate Detroit in accordance with Jay's treaty.[47] The Indians did not understand this but the trouble expected by the Americans when Malden was surrendered and Mackinaw occupied was not as great as anticipated.[48] More was experienced in other ways.

When invited to meet with the commissioners, the Indians in general did not show a readiness to go to Portage des Sioux.[49] Besides the misunderstanding regarding the end of the war, the Indians were influenced by the British. The commissioners charged those trading in the United States with

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40 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs.* 2:13, *et seq.*

41 *Ibid.,* 1:826.

42 Dallas to Harrison, McArthur, and Graham, June 9, 1815. *Ibid.,* 2:13.

43 Treaty of Ghent, *American State Papers, Foreign Affairs,* 3:746.

44 Dallas to Harrison, McArthur, and Graham, June 9, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs,* 2:13; *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* 19:397, note 47; *Niles Register,* 8:435.

45 Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, October 18, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs,* 2:10; Forsyth to Edwards, August 20, 1815, *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* 11:342.

46 *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections,* 16:149; *Niles,* 8:402.

47 This place was also known as Amherstburg. Thwaites, ed. *Early Western Travels,* 8:81, note 28.

48 Dallas to Harrison, McArthur, and Graham, June 9, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs,* 2:13; Monroe to Baker, June 3, 1815, *Michigan Historical Collections,* 16:127; *Niles,* 8:402, 347.

49 Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau, to Secretary of War, July 11, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs,* 2:8.

inciting the Indians.[50] Thomas Forsyth, an Indian agent in Illinois, said he had been informed that the British in Canada had sent a letter to different tribes in the Northwest which was interpreted to the Indians as saying that the Americans were setting a trap for them and would come out and destroy them as they were going to the places of negotiations.[51] One thing is certain. The British endeavored to continue their friendly relations with the Indians of the United States and invited them regularly to Drummonds Island across from the American agency at Mackinaw,[52] and to Malden across from Detroit where numerous presents were distributed to them.[53] Whatever may have been the cause the Kickapoos sent only one chief to the council,[54] although there is reason to believe that they were not opposed to peace earlier in the spring.[55] The Sacs and Foxes of the Rock River were strongly opposed to peace during the greater part of the year,[56] and continued committing murders and atrocities on the west side of the Mississippi River after they had been informed of the Treaty of Ghent.[57] The persons sent from their tribes to the treaty were insignificant, and so unable to undertake negotiations.[58] The Winnebagoes sent neither representatives nor excuses.[59] The Pottawatomies, however, were favorably impressed and some of them living in Illinois went to Portage des Sioux and asserted their claims to land on the Illinois River.[60]

The same spirit was shown at Spring Wells near Detroit, where commissioners expected to meet the Indians of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan on August 25.[61] Some of these Indians

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50 Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, September 18, 1815, and October 18, 1815, *ibid.*, 2 :9.

51 *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 11 :340.

52 *Ibid.*, 19 :408.

53 *Ibid.*, 376.

54 Clarke, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, July 11, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2 :8.

55 Forsyth to Secretary of War, April 30, 1815, *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 11 :338.

56 *Ibid.*; Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, May 22, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2 :7; Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, October 18, 1815, *ibid.*, 10; *Niles*, 8 :311.

57 Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, May 22, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2 :7; *Niles*, 8 :311.

58 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2 :9.

59 *Ibid.*, 10; *Niles*, 8 :263.

60 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2 :10.

61 Harrison, McArthur, and Graham to Senior Officer, Malden, August 26, 1815, *ibid.*, 15.

had promised before to be friendly to the United States but a sufficient delegation for making a treaty at Spring Wells did not appear.[62] The British arranged for a council with the Indians at Amherstburg to meet at the same time for the purpose of explaining the articles of the Treaty of Ghent and the majority of the Indians went to the council on the Canadian side. [63] Although the actions of the British may have been intended for the best, the failure of the Indians to make immediate peace at Spring Wells could not have encouraged the unfriendly ones of the Mississippi to hasten peace with the United States. Nevertheless, the British were probably not entirely responsible for the failure of the Indians to appear. Duncan McArthur wrote May 15, 1815, to the Secretary of War that the Indians wanted to continue the war to prevent Michigan, Indiana and Illinois from being settled and surveyed.[64] Thomas Forsyth, writing to the commissioners at Portage des Sioux, partially excused the tardiness of the Indians on the grounds that sufficient time was not given to them to travel from their respective homes to Portage des Sioux.[65] From all appearances, however, these were not the only important factors with the majority of the Indians; the British influence was evidently more effective.

At last conditions became more favorable. It was early realized that a display of military force was necessary at Portage des Sioux,[66] and Colonel Miller was stationed near with a small force.[67] Later word was given that General Jackson, noted for his dominance over hostile Indians elsewhere, would proceed to St. Louis.[68] This may have had some effect in inducing the most tardy Indians to negotiate.[69] Nevertheless, the negotiators were able only slowly to bring the Indians to terms of peace. The treaties with the different tribes were substantially the same. They provided that all

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62 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:55.
63 Barrack to Major General Harrison, August 27, 1815, *ibid.*, *Niles*, 9:63, 64.
64 Copy in Michigan Letter Books, 1:59, in the Indian Office at Washington.
65 *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 11:339.
66 Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, May 22, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2:7.
67 *Ibid.*, 8; *Niles*, 8:403.
68 *Ibid.*, 436 (August 19, 1815).
69 Stevens gives Jackson's reputation a great deal of credit for this. *Black Hawk War*, 58.

acts of hostility should be forgiven, that peace should be maintained and that the friendly relations existing before the war should be re-established. Provision was also made for giving up all prisoners of war. Besides this, most of the tribes placed themselves under the protection of the United States and many of them reaffirmed their previous treaties. The first treaties were made on July 18, when the Pottawatomies residing on the Illinois River and also the Piankashaws came into friendly relations with the United States.[70] Other tribes along the Mississippi soon followed,[71] but the remaining Illinois tribes were still unwilling to be peaceful.[72] By September 2, however, the Kickapoos were induced to sign a treaty,[73] and on the eighth of the same month the negotiations at Spring Wells were completed.[74] Soon separate treaties were made with the Sacs and Foxes. On September 13, the Sacs residing on the Missouri River reaffirmed their policy of peace, as they had not fought against the United States. These Indians had separated from the other Sacs and exerted no influence over them. The Foxes followed on September 14,[75] and other important Mississippi tribes fell into line.[76] The Winnebagoes were unable to do anything as their chiefs were at Mackinaw.[77] The Sacs of the Rock River did not begin to desire peace until late in the year,[78] and their treaty was not concluded until May 13, 1816.[79] When this was accomplished the largest and most powerful tribes in Illinois had made promises of peace with the United States.[80] It had taken a great deal of persuasion and much time but friendly relationships had been established after a long period of war.

70 *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2 :2, 3.

71 July 19, the Sioux of the Lakes and the Sioux of the River St. Peters, the Yanktons, and the Tetons signed treaties of peace. July 20, the Makahs did likewise. *Ibid.*, 2 :2-6.

72 Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau to Secretary of War, July 22, 1815, *ibid.*, 9.

73 *Ibid.*, 2.

74 *Ibid.*, 12.

75 *Ibid.*, 3-5.

76 On September 12 the Great and Little Osage tribes west of the Mississippi had made peace. (*Ibid.*, 3). The Ioway tribe made a treaty September 16. (*Ibid.*, 1). The Kansas tribe held out until October 28, when their treaty was made at St. Louis. *ibid.*, 5.

77 Forsyth to Edwards, August 20, 1815, *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 11 :341.

78 Crawford to Clark, Edwards, and Chouteau, November 24, 1815, *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, 2 :12.

79 *Ibid.*, 94.

80 The treaties of peace made with the tribes of Illinois, with the exception of the one made with the Sacs were ratified December 26, 1815, (*Statutes at Large*, 7 :125-136.) The treaty with the Sacs was proclaimed December 30, 1816. *Statutes at Large*, 7 :141.

Lincoln at Galesburg—A Sketch Written on the One Hundred and Seventh Anniversary of the Birthday of Abraham Lincoln

By Joseph F. Evans.

The autumn of 1858 was a period of intense political excitement throughout the State of Illinois. It was the chosen field of honor where Lincoln and Douglas, the great knights errant of debate on slavery, fought the last of many contests for mastery.

The immediate prize for victory was the election of a senator to succeed Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate, whose second term was about to expire; the ultimate reward was to be the result of the then coming national struggle for the control of the Federal Government.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois, had met at Springfield in June of that year and nominated Abraham Lincoln as their candidate for the United States Senate, the Democratic party having chosen Douglas to succeed himself. The issue was plain.

Senator Douglas, Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the United States Senate, had effected the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which opened the territories of the Northwest, which had previously been dedicated to freedom, to the introduction of negro slaves to compete with free labor, while the territories were yet in a state of pupilage.

The discussion of the Douglas doctrine, then known as "Squatter Sovereignty," was the chief issue in the campaign, and had assumed the form of joint debates, which were being held in various parts of the State, beginning at Ottawa, and full accounts of which had been published in the Chicago and other papers.

The debate was to be held at Galesburg, on Saturday, October 7th. Being in that vicinity, I arrived early and had the good fortune of seeing and hearing these two great orators on that notable occasion. The wooden sidewalks of the city were already lined with people, and carriages and wagons, filled with men, women, and children, were driving about the streets in search of hitching places. On the outskirts of the town were many teams, and tents of farmers, who had come with their families and camped on the evening previous.

Galesburg was then a young city of several thousand population. It was a seat of learning, having two colleges, Knox and Lombard, and railroad connections in four directions, to Chicago, Peoria, Burlington and Quincy. It was a handsome place in the midst of a rich farming community, and originally founded by Doctor Gale, the head of a New England Colony.

The community about Galesburg was strongly Republican in politics, and was represented in Congress by the wonderful abolition orator, Owen Lovejoy.

It was whispered in those days that Galesburg was an underground railroad station for runaway slaves escaping from the border states to Canada, following the North Star in search of freedom. There is no doubt that on that day Mr. Lincoln felt he was among his personal as well as his political friends.

The debate took place on the campus of Knox College, where Eugene Field, author of "Little Boy Blue," was once a student. A temporary platform for the speakers had been erected against the east wall of the main college building, in front of which there was standing room for thousands of people.

It was a beautiful autumn day, the fields were brown, the corn was in the shock, and yellow pumpkins, still clinging to their withered vines, dotted the fields, waiting to be gathered into barns and sheds.

Being a student elsewhere, I made the acquaintance that morning of some of the local students, and learned from them some of the things I wished to know, that Senator Douglas

had arrived and was quartered at "The Bonny House," then the leading hotel, and was holding a reception in the parlor. I went to see him and shook hands with him and listened to his conversation for several minutes. I had never been in the immediate presence of a distinguished man before, although I had heard Governor Henry A. Wise and Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, both great orators, speak at Morgantown.

The Senator was dressed in elegant attire, he had a pleasing manner, classic features, a fine head and shoulders, and altogether I was completely captured by his commanding appearance. As the ladies were presented to him, he had a happy way of receiving them, almost embracing them, which not only pleased them, but their parents and husbands as well.

Learning that Mr. Lincoln was about to arrive, I hurried to the depot to get a glimpse of him. As he stepped from the train in a long light colored duster, a high hat and hand bag, he was taken in hand by Mr. Sanderson, a lumber merchant, and driven in a plain open one-horse buggy to the latter's residence in the northern part of the city, and nothing more was seen of him until he appeared on the platform about one o'clock.

I managed to get standing room near the speakers' rostrum, and heard very distinctly every word uttered by both speakers during the entire debate, which lasted three hours. On the platform, which was a few feet above the heads of the audience, were a number of prominent people of both parties, among them Norman B. Judd, a member of the Chicago Bar, who was later honored by being the first person nominated to office by President Lincoln after the selection of his cabinet. He was appointed Minister to Prussia.

Senator Douglas, whose appearance was loudly greeted, made the opening speech. Before commencing, he was bowing and smiling to the audience in answer to their cheers. Lincoln, whose appearance stirred great enthusiasm, had taken his seat. The band played, and there was some delay and exchange of courtesies. I noticed that the Senator held a small round box in his hand, which evidently contained lozenges. From it he took one and then handed the box to Mr. Lincoln.

He then addressed himself to his speech for an hour in fine voice and manner, the subject being one with which he was very familiar, comprising in great part what had already been published of his speeches.

At times I was completely carried away with his masterful and fascinating manner. The platform was boarded at the sides, disguising the shortness of his stature and he appeared to great advantage, and the rising inflections and cadence of his voice probably impressed me more than the weight of his argument.

Although a youngster, I was well-grounded in my political convictions, having heard my father read to the family after the evening meal was over, night after night, the wonderful story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and of the wrongs of slavery, while my mother, sewing and listening, would smile, or tears would course down her rosy cheeks, as the story varied.

When Mr. Lincoln rose to reply, I was seized with a sudden feeling of alarm, lest he should be unable to fulfill the expectations of the vast audience before him that he would demolish the sophistries of his splendid antagonist. For the moment, Lincoln seemed to be too ungainly and awkward for such a grand and impressive occasion.

His opening sentences, however, were well expressed in simple language, his voice clear, his manner deliberate, and his words distinct. He did not fuss with his handkerchief, or hesitate, or reach for the water pitcher, or waste a moment's time, but simply talked right along for an hour and a half, without effort or display, and without manuscript or notes. His gray eyes became earnest and brilliant. He was a new man.

The first half hour of his reply was devoted to an exposure of a political fraud perpetrated on the people of the State of Illinois and upon himself by the publication in obscure papers of a set of abolition resolutions passed by a mythical convention, alleged to have been held in Springfield, a convention which never had any existence, but at which it was claimed that Mr. Lincoln was present and had knowledge of the proceedings.

He slowly unfolded the nature of the conspiracy, showing the alterations that had been made from time to time in the alleged resolutions to suit the local complexion in different sections of the State. He then openly charged Judge Douglas, as he called him, Congressman Harris, and the editor of the State Register, with deliberate falsehood and denounced their acts as a rank offense against the people on the part of these three persons, who call themselves honorable men. In that connection, Mr. Lincoln told the story of the "Eels" and the "Cuttle Fish," which caused prolonged laughter, and from that moment fixed his hold upon the audience.

He then passed to the graver questions involved, touching the spread of slavery, quoting the impressive words of Jefferson, the founder and teacher of the Democratic party, who had freed his slaves and his memorable words that he "trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just." He charged Judge Douglas with indifference as to the moral aspects of the slavery question, and declared that in his entire public career Douglas had emphasized nothing distinctive on the subject except that "he did not care whether slavery was voted up or voted down" in the territories.

Lincoln's closing remarks were in high thought, he had reached the conscience of his listeners.

Senator Douglas, who had a half hour in which to rejoin, failed to hold the audience which gradually broke away and scattered. He labored under great mental excitement, lost his temper and became violent, his grand manner was gone. He shook his fist in wrath as he walked the platform. A white foam gathered upon his lips, giving him a look of ferocity. He closed within his allotted half hour, a confused and disconcerted man. Mr. Lincoln had drawn the attention of the Senator to the false publication. Mr. Douglas replied that he would look into the matter upon his return to Springfield, probably after election day.

The revised editions of the printed debates give an imperfect idea of their effect upon the audience, as a speech which required an hour and a half in delivery cannot be compressed into five or ten minutes' reading. The flavor, spirit and humor

has vanished, and the skill of the orator to hold his audience does not appear on the printed page. A political speaker, who would undertake to hold the attention of an audience in the west fifty years ago by use of pure logic and reasoning would soon be deserted. His arguments must be interspersed with less weighty matter.

A great deal has been written and said about Lincoln's speech at Freeport, as the one on which the political fortunes of both Lincoln and Douglas turned, and there is little doubt that on that day, by his searching interrogatories propounded to Douglas, Lincoln broke, as on the wheel of fate, all the chances of the Senator to secure for himself the nomination in the coming national convention, the support of the Southern states; nor can it be doubted that of all the varied speeches of Lincoln in that campaign, the one which produced the greatest effect upon the audience was delivered at Galesburg.

At the State election, which followed, Mr. Lincoln received the popular vote of the State by a majority of more than five thousand, but on joint ballot in the legislature, Douglas had a majority of eight votes, which elected him to the Senate for the third time.

And two years later, on March 4th, 1861, Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, at a time when the clouds of Civil War were slowly gathering, and much solicitude felt for the personal safety of the president. Senator Douglas stood by his side, and his loyal hand held the hat of the president while he delivered his first inaugural address, from the eastern steps of the National Capitol. This historic address was a solemn plea for the Union.

The strangest of all human paradoxes is, that neither of these remarkable men inherited their political beliefs, nor were they favored by fortune in their youth; Lincoln, born of humble parents in Kentucky, a slave state, became the champion of freedom; Douglas, born in the northern state of Vermont, and bred to the worthy trade of a mechanic, became the ablest of all the advocates in the Senate of the right to introduce negro slaves into the free territories, a doctrine which finally came to issue and was settled on the field of battle;

that both of these great advocates were adopted citizens of the same state, at different periods resident of the same town, and personal friends from early manhood; both were nominees of their respective parties and ran against each other for the highest office in the gift of the nation, in the same campaign, the bitterest and most exciting political canvass in the history of American politics, and after "life's fitful fever," their lances at rest, both of these great champions now lie in monuments erected to their memories in the State of their love and adoption, and the places where they fought their mental tournaments and tested their strength and valor are held in precious memory as a part of the history and glory of the State of Illinois.

That Douglas knew his rival well is seen in his reply to his friends on the Sunday afternoon he was leaving Washington for Chicago to enter upon his canvass.

A number of senators, members of Congress and other public men had called at the Douglas home, on "I" Street, to pay their respects and wish him success in his campaign, when one of the visitors remarked to Douglas that he had noticed that a Black Republican lawyer, named Lincoln, had been selected as his opponent and he presumed the Senator would have an easy victory.

"Quite the contrary, gentlemen," said Douglas, "I assure you that I have the hardest struggle of my life before me. As you know, during my early twenty years in Congress, I have been constantly engaged in earnest discussions with all the public men of the day on all public questions, but I have never met the superior of Lincoln, as a skillful, persuasive, and powerful orator."

The world has returned its verdict on the barbarisms of slavery, which, a few years ago were defended even from the pulpit as of divine origin, and sanctioned by Holy Writ; It has also probably passed upon the relative merits of these giants in debate: That one was imperial, confident, aggressive and polished; the other deliberate, persuasive, simple and direct, but of the two, one was the greater. A brief sentence only from his opening speech at Springfield in June, 1858, is required to

show Lincoln's marvelous skill in presenting the issue in a crisp form that all could understand, "That a house divided against itself cannot stand."

The truth and beauty of these words, evidently a paraphrase of one of the parables in the Sermon on the Mount of "a foolish man who built his house upon the sand", were quickly caught by the listening ears of the anxious people.

Some six months later, Mr. Seward, in a speech at Buffalo, in October, 1858, in more ambitious language to improve upon Lincoln's definition, declared the issue to be an "irrepressible conflict." But this vague semi-philosophic expression did not possess the ring, and snap, nor rapid movement, to reach the hearts of the masses.

In a Senate speech afterwards, bidding for the nomination for President, Mr. Seward lost his last chance at the coming Convention at Chicago, when he forgot to mention his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine; forgot that slavery was a moral wrong; declared there was no North nor South; that all was peace, and that the spirit of John Brown's body was not marching onward, nor anywhere, except into a criminal's grave.

When the New York delegation arrived at Chicago in a special train with Mr. Thurlow Weed at its head, a very notable man, who had for years been the Warwick of his party in making governors and presidents, who never held an office, nor wanted one, his delegates decorated with silk hats, were quite imperious and quite ready to believe that nothing further was necessary than to confirm the nomination of Mr. Seward.

On the second ballot, however, Lincoln lacked only three and a half votes, and while the Convention was proceeding to take a third ballot, Judge Cartter, of Cleveland, asked permission to change four votes of the Ohio delegation from Chase to Lincoln. The Convention took the hint, a stampede followed, and the call of the states on the third ballot was never announced.

The result caused many wounds, which were slow in healing, and in Mr. Seward's case, his wound remained long an open sore, as shown by scraps of information scattered among the

writings of such eminent and accurate authors as Nicolay and Hay, Murat Halstead, Gideon Welles, Thurlow Weed and others.

In the campaign which followed Lincoln's nomination, Mr. Seward, who, it seems, had never met Lincoln, passed through Springfield on a stumping tour, but did not inform him of his approach, nor of his arrival, much less did he call when he arrived, but Lincoln, learning that Seward was on the train, hurried on foot to the station, entered the car and shook hands with the courtly Seward, who remained seated and did not rise during the brief interview, when Lincoln withdrew.

After the result of the election was known, Lincoln wrote to Seward tendering him the portfolio of the Department of State, which, after disclaiming his qualifications for the position, he accepted, but on the eve of the inauguration ceremonies, he withdrew his acceptance without explanation.

The President, to avoid a cabinet crisis before it had assembled, refused to receive Mr. Seward's declination, saying to a friend who was present, believed to be Gideon Welles: "We can't afford to let Brother Seward take the first trick."

The climax of assumption came while the Civil War was raging in all its fury, when Mr. Seward still laboring under the delusion that his party had made a grievous mistake in nominating Lincoln, and the people had made a greater one electing him, thought to correct the blunder by assuming the duties of the presidential office.

So he wrote a carefully prepared letter to the president, suggesting that he should violate his oath of office as president and permit him to assume its functions, while the president should "sit back" a little and "look on" and watch him administer his philosophic peace nostrums to a mobilized army of the enemy in actual battle.

The president replied the same day to Seward's proposition in his finest vein of epistolary writing, which sent his secretary back to his desk. The letters were filed away in the secret archives where they remained from view until both had departed from the tragic scenes of their lives.

The Muse of history has sung of Lincoln's love of justice and his greatness in all things, but we look in vain in the writings of Seward for any tribute to the excellence of that great man, his master.

In his deep and unavailing grief over the defeat and failure of his personal friend, Seward, to obtain the nomination at Chicago, Mr. Thurlow Weed shed bitter tears for the misfortunes of one whom he had long coached for the great office of his ambition. When the excitement of the hour had passed, Mr. Lincoln wrote to Thurlow Weed requesting him to visit him at his home, after which they became personal friends as well as political. Subsequently, Mr. Weed wrote to his paper, "The Albany Evening Journal," that his party had made no mistake in nominating Lincoln. During the progress of the war, the president appointed Mr. Weed as one of three special envoys to the Royal Courts and countries of Europe to discourage the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the other two being Archbishop Hughes and Henry Ward Beecher.

Within the brief span of seven years from Mr. Lincoln's modest appearance at Galesburg, as the advocate of human rights, he was twice elected President of the United States and had led the country safely through the greatest Civil War in the history of the World. He liberated a race in bondage, and his name, beloved in every land, appeared in the bright galaxy of martyrs as one who believed in liberty for all mankind. Of him a master pen has written:

"That this man whose homely form you look upon,
Was one of nature's masterful great men;
Born with great arms that unfought victories won.
Direct of speech, and cunning with a pen,
Chosen for large designs, he had the art
Of winning with his humor, and he went
Straight to his mark, which was the human heart."

Lincoln-Douglas Debate—Charleston.

D. D. James.

In the memorable canvass in '58, when Lincoln and Douglas had their celebrated joint debate, many strange things happened. History does not record a case before this where statesmen championing two opposite issues of the day took their case as an appeal to the people to be decided by them, until these two intellectual giants met on the friendly rostrum to discuss the affairs of state.

To decide on the standard of oratory is a most difficult matter, and with Lincoln and Douglas, who were so different in every particular, it certainly was only by their comparative power to move or sway an audience as to which was the greater orator.

Douglas was short in stature, florid in appearance, and every gesture he made showed the training of a school that taught men how to appeal to an audience. He was highly educated, so, having an unlimited vocabulary his speeches were free from the repetition that too often occurs with ordinary speakers.

Douglas had been before the people as a stump speaker often, and at the time of the joint debate he was called the "Little Giant," and was easily the foremost man of his party in the west. Lincoln was not an unknown man, as too many appear to think, for he had served his State in the Legislature and had been in Congress. His dress and manner were not such as to command that admiration that Douglas had commanded, but he appeared to be the antipodes of Douglas.

Lincoln's manner as he appeared to the ordinary person commanded a feeling of sympathy at first, then the stronger emotions would come upon the listener, and soon the general appearance of the speaker became forgotten because of the

earnestness with which he presented his side of the case. When Lincoln spoke of the slave question to the average audience, he did not dwell on the subject to the extent it is generally supposed he did, nor did he recite harrowing details of the traffic in slaves so as to gain prestige by prejudice, but he, in his own unassuming way, would raise his left arm, holding it so that it would be bent at the elbow, the right arm and hand extended toward the audience, with the body leaning in the same direction, and would say in no unusual tones, "I am opposed to any human person being held in bondage, for I think that slavery is wrong." In following Douglas on the joint platform, Lincoln seldom referred to the former's flights of oratory except to pass the usual compliments that courtesy demands in such cases. This strange combination, these two men who were then debating the questions that would in a short time have to be decided by the army as the court of highest appeal, little knew that their words of debate would live in history and become a basis for a settlement of the two factions of this country. As might be inferred, Douglas held the crowd with magic delivery of eloquent appeal until they became spellbound, and for one to follow him, was to overcome the barrier of impression that had been built so well by Douglas, that the task appeared herculean and would not have been attempted by an ordinary person, and in Lincoln's efforts to overcome these fixed opinions he showed the tact that made him so famous in after life.

At the time this debate was going on, the newspapers were not read as much as now, so the people depended largely on the speakers for information, and this was one of the reasons that so many came to hear the debate, but as the party moved from town to town, the crowds kept increasing until the audiences were immense. At one of the meetings Douglas made the statement in his usual eloquent manner that when Lincoln was in Congress he voted against a bill for supplies for our army in Mexico. To this assertion Lincoln made no reply, and at the next town Douglas repeated the assertion with more emphasis, and when Charleston was reached, as was the practice, prominent men of both parties were seated on the plat-

form, and among them was Hon. O. B. Ficklen. Douglas again made the statement that Lincoln had refused to vote for supplies to our army in Mexico, and when Lincoln's time came to speak, he said, "Mr. Douglas has made the statement that when I was in Congress I voted against furnishing supplies for our army in Mexico, and as Mr. Ficklen, who most of you know was in Congress at the time, is in the audience, I will ask him to step forward and state the facts in the case."

O. B. Ficklen was a Democrat of the pronounced type, but in all his long life his integrity was never questioned, and now at a critical time in his party affairs he was put to the test, but he never faltered, and in his slow way arose from his seat, taking a position near the front of the stage and said in tones that were most positive, these words: "Mr. Douglas is mistaken."

Personal Reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln

By Col. John W. Vinson.

Delivered by Judge H. W. Pogue, at Meeting of Jersey County Historical Society, February 12th, 1916.

It is fitting and proper that the exercises on this occasion be under the auspices of our Jersey County Historical Society.

My relations to that organization may cause some of you now present to take it for granted that I was instrumental in having my name appear on the program for this evening, but I was not, and was not even consulted beforehand regarding the same. However, I deem it a pleasant privilege, as well as a duty, to thus assist in contributing to the memory of so good a man as Mr. Lincoln, who was also a favorite son of our grand State, Illinois.

My personal reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln carry me backward in my thoughts fully three-score years. Though yet in my teens, I became interested in Mr. Lincoln during those years. I occasionally saw him, and always read with deep interest his public speeches then published. The first public speech I heard Mr. Lincoln deliver was in Alton in October, 1858. This was at the time of the joint debate between Stephen A. Douglas and himself, being the last of seven such discussions by them, in different parts of the State, during that year. The first time I heard Mr. Douglas speak was in 1856.

At this Alton meeting, 1858, Mr. Douglas occupied the first hour, followed by Mr. Lincoln, one hour and a half in reply, when Mr. Douglas was allotted one-half hour in closing. The friends of each speaker were present in full force, with bands of music, to cheer and make a noise. It was estimated that eight thousand or more were present.

I have never forgotten the impressions made on my mind at the time these speeches were being delivered. After Mr. Douglas had finished his opening speech, it seemed to me that it was useless for any one to attempt to refute his arguments, so strong were they, and so forcibly delivered. While I was an admirer of Mr. Linceln, I feared that he had too much to overcome. The friends of Mr. Denglas were so wild and enthusiastic in their cheering that it seemed to give additional weight to what he said. Mr. Lincoln's friends were so quiet that one might imagine they had thus early surrendered.

But when Mr. Lincoln rose to reply, the scene at once changed. It seemed as if "Bedlam had broken loose". So great was the cheering of his friends, beating of drums and tooting of horns. Finally the noise was subdued and the people became quiet. Mr. Lincoln began his speech in an easy, direct and vigorous style, becoming more and more forcible as he advanced. As he proceeded, the arguments advanced by Mr. Douglas seemed to dwindle away and were fully overcome. When Mr. Lincoln closed his friends felt that he was the winner, as evidenced by their vigorous cheering.

Mr. Douglas appeared to be ill at ease while Mr. Lincoln was speaking, and during the half hour in which he closed the discussion, he reminded me of a wounded and enraged lion fighting for his life. When he was through, I indeed thought that two great intellectual giants had been pitted against each other. Both were able, patriotic and sincere, and courteous to each other. They did not have to qualify themselves for members in the Ananias Club by inventing false issues to discuss and by so doing, try to gain party advantage. Real and important national issues were then before the American people for settlement. They had to be settled. They were afterwards settled, not by argument, but by years of bloody warfare, which has since passed into history. In October, 1908, I attended the fiftieth anniversary of this meeting at Alton, on which occasion the well known veteran, Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Illinois, delivered the principal address. Other addresses were made and the meeting much enjoyed by all present.

During this campaign of 1858, Mr. Lincoln was the Republican and Mr. Douglas the Democratic candidate for United States senator. Mr. Douglas secured the senatorship. Two years later, during the campaign of 1860, Mr. Lincoln was the Republican candidate for president of the United States, and Mr. Douglas, one of three other candidates for the same office. Then Mr. Lincoln was elected. Unless one has passed through the political campaigns of those years, it is not possible to fully realize the intense excitement that then prevailed. I can only briefly allude to a few incidents of the campaign of 1860 in this State, including the political rally I attended at Springfield, Mr. Lincoln's home, when it was estimated that there were 75,000 or more present. As I have before stated, Mr. Lincoln was the Republican and Mr. Douglas one of the three other candidates for president. Mr. Douglas was the favorite candidate of the Democratic party in Illinois, and for his election the party made a vigorous campaign. For that campaign, both the Republican and Democratic parties organized clubs or companies to form marching processions at their political rallies, during the campaign. The Republican clubs thus organized were called "Wide-Awakes" and the Democratic clubs "Douglas Guards". Each party had its peculiar style of uniform; that of the "Wide-Awakes" being dark in color, and that of the "Douglas Guards" red. Members of each were provided with swinging lamps attached to the end of a handle, to use in night parades. Horseback companies of these clubs were also formed, and they thought lightly of riding several miles to some neighboring town to participate in a night parade. Each party here in Jerseyville organized good sized companies. I remember that our Jerseyville "Wide-Awakes" met nearly every night at first for drill, under the direction of Mr. Uriah Howell, who was well versed in military tactics, and who gave us excellent training. Of our horse company of "Wide-Awakes", so far as I now remember, only three, Mr. J. I. White, Mr. Chas. N. Adams, and myself, are now living, though there may be others.

Of the various political rallies we attended during that campaign, I shall now take time to briefly describe only one, that at

Springfield, to which I have already alluded, it being the largest and at Mr. Lincoln's home. Our "Wide-Awake" company, one hundred and ten strong, with M. S. Littlefield (since general) as our captain, and many other citizens of our county, spent all night getting ready, making lots of noise, and riding to Shipman, our nearest railroad station, using principally two-horse wagons, where we arrived early next morning. The hotel landlord and his family, after a good deal of hustling, provided us with something to eat. We then took a special train, which was made up at Alton, for Springfield. This train was composed principally of flat cars, forty-eight in all, provided with temporary seats, with frame work overhead, with green brush to protect against sunshine and storm; the sides were open, and being crowded, many passengers could not obtain seats. On the rear car was a cannon, with ammunition, and men to handle same. A salute was fired as we approached each town along the route. We arrived at Springfield about 11 o'clock, where we found the streets filled with a moving procession of those who had arrived earlier. An opening was at once made for our company to join the parade, keeping with us our torches. After thus marching for about two hours, we came to a point previously arranged for us to drop out and leave our torches, with instructions to meet there in time to get our torches ready to join the evening parade. Then we were dismissed, with orders to meet late in the afternoon near the Capitol Building (now the Sangamon County Court House). After this, for a while, it was every fellow for himself. I first satisfied my hunger, which was readily done, as lunch stands were to be found at every street corner. I learned that speaking was going on at the Fair Grounds, near the outskirts of the city, and headed that way to investigate. Arriving at the Fair Grounds, I found there were thousands of people, covering acres of ground. Speaking from half a dozen or more stands, located at different places on the grounds, was in progress. Prominent speakers were there from various States. At some stands there were two speakers speaking at the same time, one to the crowds on the east, and another to those on the west. My first halt was to listen to Senator

Trumbull, then moved on to where Owen Lovejoy was speaking. The next stand I went to, the speaker sat down just as I arrived. Several speakers were seated on this stand. The surrounding crowd then began to call first one name and then another. Finally the name of Doolittle (Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin) was most frequently called. Occasionally some fellow would call out "Do Much". Finally Senator Doolittle arose and began to talk. After listening to him for a while, I went to another stand where John M. Palmer was speaking. I had heard him before and soon became much interested, especially as he was comparing the arguments of Lincoln and Douglas, as made by them in the 1858 campaign, and whose speeches I had heard delivered.

After listening to Mr. Palmer for some time, off some distance to the south was a tremendous cheering, and finally the crowds surged up against us like an ocean wave. Looking over the heads of the people, I saw Mr. Lincoln's head, his face towards us, his arms stretched upwards, pressing forward towards our stand. He had been driven out to these grounds and was making his way from one stand to another, stopping at each a short time to receive the greeting of the people. So great was the tumult that Mr. Palmer had to cease speaking. After watching the surging crowd for a short time, he said: "Boys, there comes our next president, if they don't kill him before he gets up here." When Mr. Lincoln finally reached the stand, he was wildly cheered, and from various parts of the crowd was yelled, "Speech! Speech!" He then arose and when quiet was restored, said he could not then attempt to discuss political issues, that the great demonstrations on the part of the people we were then witnessing were not for himself personally, but for the great principles of right, which he for the time represented. He spoke but a few minutes, when he sat down and told Mr. Palmer to continue his speech, this being the last stand for him to visit before returning to the city. Mr. Palmer began talking, continuing his comparisons between the former speeches of Lincoln and Douglas. But the crowd would not listen to him and kept calling for Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Palmer then turned to Mr. Lincoln and said:

"I wish you would leave the stand, for you bother me now worse than Douglas does." With a smile on his face, Mr. Lincoln left the stand, and by considerable effort made his way to a carriage, not far away, which was in waiting to convey him to the city. When seated in the carriage, the crowd was so packed around in all directions that the team could not get out. On account of the great tumult and cheering, one of the horses became frightened and began to kick vigorously; the other horse was quiet, and from it the harness was removed, when Mr. Lincoln climbed out over the dashboard, placed his hands on the hips of the horse and landed himself astride its back. By this effort, his pants were pulled up over his boot-tops, the long tail ends of his coat hung loosely over the rear end of the horse, and his high silk hat was thrown backwards at an angle of about forty-five degrees. It was in this manner that he disappeared from our view. The comical sight of this, his departure, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed same.

After listening to the closing of Mr. Palmer's speech, I returned to the city, and at the appointed time, our company of "Wide-Awakes", excepting a few who had probably forgotten the time, met near the old State House, where, led by Captain Littlefield, we marched to Lincoln's residence, which was only a short distance from there. Mr. Lincoln appeared in the front yard, when, passing by him in single file, Captain Littlefield introduced us, one by one, when Mr. Lincoln gave us each a cordial shake of the hand, the radiant smile never leaving his face. The affair was conducted in an orderly manner, except that occasionally some of the boys would give vent to their pent-up enthusiasm. One such was Will Walker, who yelled out, "Hurrah for Old Abe", as he reached out his hand, which increased the smile on Mr. Lincoln's face. It was said that Chas. N. Adams stole a march on the other members of our company by getting in line again after his first hand-shake with Mr. Lincoln, and by so doing, secured another hand-shake.

There were many companies of "Wide-Awakes" in Springfield that day, but so far as I know, ours was the only one to

meet Mr. Lincoln by appointment. I afterward learned that Captain Littlefield had a brother in Mr. Lincoln's law office and it was through him that we were thus favored.

Our company joined in the night parade, which was a grand affair. The streets were filled with moving torches in every direction, as far as the eye could see. The sidewalks were crowded with people, many of whom were shooting skyrockets over the marching procession. We left Springfield after midnight, arriving at Shipman about daylight, and as soon as possible, reached our respective homes.

For two days and nights, we had no opportunity to sleep. After arriving at home, for the time being, we gladly surrendered to Morpheus and ceased to be "Wide-Awakes".

While in Springfield, I met several of my Democratic friends from surrounding towns, who witnessed the great enthusiasm which there prevailed, though they took no part. One of them remarked to me that it all surely meant something; said that he was personally acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, and as a man, he had great respect for him, but before leaving home, did not believe it possible that he could be elected president of the United States; but after observing the intense enthusiasm and earnestness of the great crowds there present, he was almost ready to change his opinion.

The wonderful demonstrations and grand rallies of those campaigns did mean something, as is now shown by the history of the great events and changes that followed during the next few years. It is to be hoped that no succeeding generation will have to experience such exciting and crucial times as followed this remarkable political campaign.

As my thoughts revert back to the half dozen years or more that preceded Mr. Lincoln's first election as president, it is seldom that I think of Mr. Lincoln without being reminded of Mr. Douglas. Each was the recognized leader of his political party in Illinois. They were ever personal friends, and enjoyed getting off jokes, one on the other. At the time of their joint debate at Ottawa in 1858, in speaking of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican platform, Mr. Douglas, among other things, said: "I mean nothing disrespectful to that gentle-

man. I have known him for nearly twenty-five years. There were many points of sympathy between us when we first became acquainted; we were both comparatively boys, and both struggling with poverty in a strange land. I believe that Mr. Lincoln was always more successful in business than I was, for his business enabled him to get into the Legislature. I met him there, however, and have a sympathy with him on account of the up-hill strnggle we both had in life. He was then just as good at telling an anecdote as now. He could beat any of the boys wrestling or running a foot race, in pitching quoits or tossing a copper. The dignity with which he presided at a horse race or a fist fight excited the admiration and won the praise of everybody who was present and participated." At another time, alluded to him as a "kind, amiable and intelligent gentleman". Alluding to these remarks of Mr. Douglas, Mr. Lincoln, in part, said: "As Mr. Douglas has thus complimented me (I must confess my weakness), I was a little *taken* for it came from a great man. I am not much accustomed to flattery and it came the sweeter to me. I am rather like the Hoosier with his gingerbread, when he said he reckoned he liked it better than any other man, and got less of it."

While Mr. Douglas endeavored to manifest no sectional feeling, as between the North and the South, in his speeches, the radical portion of the South were apparently as much opposed to him as to Mr. Lincoln, as shown by the Southern newspapers. The following may be presumed to fairly represent the feelings of that section towards the two men during their campaign for United States senator. It appeared in the Mississippian, in its issue of September 14th, 1858, and reads as follows: "We cordially join Senator Brown in the wish expressed at Hazelhurst, that 'Douglas may whip Lincoln out of his boots', but we go further. After Lincoln receives his drubbing, we want him to go further and larrup Douglas, and then by way of making honors easy, and ridding the country entirely of a pair of depraved, blustering, mischievous, low-down demagogues, we would have them make a Kilkenny cat fight and eat each other up. We have no choice

to express between them, because it is like choosing between Punch and the Devil."

The result of the presidential election of 1860 showed that the South was yet hostile to Mr. Douglas. The total vote for him in the fifteen slave states was only 163,525, while in Illinois alone, it was nearly that much, being 160,215, as against 172,161 cast for Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln's total vote for president in the United States in 1860 was 1,857,610, and that of Mr. Douglas 1,291,574.

Up to the time of Mr. Douglas' death, June 3, 1861, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most ardent supporters in his efforts to preserve the Union. I must now pass over the years of great responsibility and sadness experienced by Mr. Lincoln while president of the United States. Those who were here can never forget the great sorrow which hovered over the entire country, and especially Illinois, when on April 15th, 1865, it became known that Mr. Lincoln had died at the hands of an assassin. Yet there was occasionally one who rejoiced over the sad news. One such I met that day. As we met, his only greeting was, "Hurrah for the bullet that killed Abe Lincoln". It was all he said. When I recovered from my surprise, he was out of my reach, and soon out of my sight.

Had Mr. Lincoln been able to speak, of all such he would have said: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," for his manner of life fully exemplified what he recommended to others: "Malice toward none, charity for all."

Historical Sketch of Cahokia Township, Macoupin County, Illinois

By Henry B. Blevins.*

The history of Cahokia began a long time before its settlement. Everyone who is at all versed in the pioneer history of Macoupin County has heard of General Whiteside, who commanded a semi-military organization known as the "Rangers," whose mission was that of intimidating hostile Indians and pursuing and punishing them when hostile demonstrations had been made or depredations committed.

One of Whiteside's Indian raids took his "Rangers" through Cahokia township in 1811, this being the first historical incident recorded authentically in the township. Larkin Craig, in 1832 a member of the State Senate, a pioneer preacher and early settler of Cahokia, was personally acquainted with many of the actors in this raid and often related the account of it to me. I will give it as I recall it from his narrative:

> "In June, 1811, there was a family in Bond County by the name of Cox, residing about three miles northeast of Pocahontas. The family consisted of Mr. Cox, his wife, a son and daughter. On the morning of June 2, 1811, the senior members of the family went out to pick wild strawberries. When they returned they found the son murdered and scalped, the daughter gone and plenty of evidence of the presence of Indians. Whiteside was notified at once, and with his "Rangers" started in ho tpursuit. A number of the Indians riding ponies made the band easily trailed. They went northwest, crossed Cahokia Creek, three or four miles below its head, and a party of the Indians on foot were overtaken as they were resting in a small grove of timber on Prairie branch. One Indian

*Henry B. Blevins was the first white male child born in Cahokia Township, Macoupin County, Illinois. He was born February 2, 1834, died February 4, 1908. This article was read by the secretary of the Macoupin County Historical Society at its annual meeting, June, 1908.

was killed and more wounded. Two miles to the northwest another Indian was killed. They continued the pursuit, killing one Indian at a time until near Chatham, in Sangamon County, where they regained possession of the girl and returned, claiming they had killed all of the Indians but two."

Perhaps no Indian raid was better verified by landmarks than this one. The citizens of Pocahontas and vicinity contributed funds and erected a suitable monument to the memory of young Cox. I have seen the monument and listened to the tale they told me. The same story as a boy I often heard at my father's knee. The monument is about ten feet high and stands alone at the edge of the forest, marking the site of the Cox home where the young man was slain by an enemy who was a terror to the pioneers of those early days. The grove where the first Indian was killed has long since disappeared, but the remnant of it I think is remembered by C. A. Walker and Major F. H. Chapman. The last four trees of that grove stood in the branch close to my father's house. My oldest brother found under those trees an old butcher knife, well eaten with rust. My father thought it belonged to the Indians.

The place in Cahokia township where the second Indian was killed is better verified. Four boys, Kinder and Karnes, picking berries thirty-six years afterwards, found an old flintlock gun and a tomahawk, both nearly eaten up with rust. This find was one-half mile south of where the village of Clyde (now Hornsby) stands. I have seen all three of these relics, but unfortunately they were not preserved.

The first settler in Cahokia was John Blevins, who built a cabin on the west half of the southwest quarter of township eight, north of the base line, range six, west of the third principal meridian. He and his family wintered there. In the spring of 1831, he entered the above eighty acres. The cabin, of course, was built of logs, and there being no neighbors to assist in the "house raising", he and his wife built the cabin by rolling the logs in place with oxen, in the same manner as logs are rolled on a log wagon. My aunt Jennie often told the story to us as children.

In the fall of 1831 came John and Thomas Kinder, Amos Snook and Peter Karnes. They built cabins and entered land, so that in the second winter there were five families and a permanent settlement was established.

In 1833 Tarleton Blevins, Lodowick Jones, Nathan Duncan and others came. Tarleton Blevins built the first blacksmith shop.

The first school was a log cabin on section sixteen. There were no nails, glass, lime or plank used in its construction, or in any of the cabins built before its time. It had wooden door hinges, peg-leg seats and a log cut out for a window. It had a fire-place built of stones, and a mud chimney like other cabins. My mind rapidly carries me back to those times.

Cahokia township was a manufacturing community in the thirties and early forties. How many, if they could see them, would know a flax break, rope walk, flax hackle, flax spinning-wheel, hand loom or warping bars; the adz with which they made our puncheon floors, the frow with which to split the clap-boards for the roofs of the cabins, the ox yoke and plow with wooden mould board, and many other primitive tools and utensils which have been supplanted and are now only to be seen in museums as epoch-marking relics. To those of us who have been eye witnesses to the evolution it seems as a dream. The pioneer usually made the shoes for his family or hired them made at fifty cents a pair, everyone furnishing the leather for his or his family's shoes. As individuals advanced financially and had more time and help, the cabin was supplanted with a hewed log house of greater dimensions, with sawed plank floor and shaved oak shingles and space between the logs chinked with lime and sand. They burned their own lime on log heaps.

The first accessible sawmill was on Shoal Creek, built and operated by a man named Fogoeman. The four prime necessities to a settler were a frow, an axe, a dog and a gun. The rail maker got three bits a hundred for making rails; the farm hand received six dollars per month, and the school teacher ten dollars and boarded himself. The best cows sold for seven dollars, though they seldom changed hands.

We sowed wheat in the corn and covered it with a shovel plow, cut it with reap hooks and cradles and tramped the grain out with horses. The acreage was not large and many farmers used sycamore gums for granaries.

In those times when a traveler rode up to a cabin and asked for a night's lodging, the reply was, "Light off." If he knocked at the door it was, "Walk in." Heart to heart sympathy was characteristic of the early settler. The traveler was often able to enlighten us with some late news, perchance of the latest election or of some of the important questions agitating the public. The lack of transportation facilities caused news to travel slowly and the high rate of postage was necessarily prohibitive, except for the most important correspondence. It cost twenty-five cents to post a letter and twenty-five cent pieces were very scarce.

Settlements or neighborhoods were usually many miles apart, yet the people were neighborly and were always ready to assist each other in times of necessity or death. The nearest settlement north of Cahokia was in what is known as Honey Point township. This for many years was known as Hammer's Point. A man by the name of Hammer settled near what is now known as the Barnes neighborhood about the year 1819, and for many years was the only inhabitant of that locality. There was a trail leading from the river at Alton, through Edwardsville and what is now Bunker Hill, by way of Hammer's Point to Springfield. A sign or guide-board, which was fastened to a large locust tree which stood near a small branch somewhat north and east of Bunker Hill, directed the traveler to Hammer's Point and assurance that "honey and water in abundance were easily obtained there," and from circumstances the name was gradually changed until it finally went altogether by the name of "Honey Point."

Concerning this man Hammer an incident was related to me as a boy by Telemacus Camp, who settled near what is now known as Staunton, in 1819. A man named William Purdy was handling government supplies from the river at Alton to Springfield, and in passing the home learned that Hammer's wife had just died. There was not a vestige of a plank or piece

of lumber on the premises out of which to make a coffin. Finally they made a coffin out of Purdy's wagon box and in this the woman was buried.

There were only two religious denominations for a long time in this community, the Methodist and Emancipating Baptist, but the Methodists were about as good emancipationists as the Baptists, and far more numerous. The community of which I write was almost all emancipationists, there being only one pro-slavery family there. No one ever stopped a runaway negro in Cahokia. Occasionally one would pass through and "Cuffy" always got a piece of corn bread and meat if he made his wants known.

There was a straight road from Peter Karnes' place to Bunker Hill, fifteen miles. Twelve miles of it traversed the middle of the prairie without regard to surveyors' lines or points of the compass.

My uncle, John Blevins, who preceded my father here by two years, experienced the winter of the "deep snow," and all have heard the extremities to which the illy prepared settlers were reduced during that trying winter. Only a few years later, I am unable to recall the date as I was too young to remember, we had the "sudden cold spell". In my boyhood and youth it was often referred to by our elders. It was the extreme severity of the cold and unprecedented suddenness with which it came that made it of historical interest. It was related that within one hour the temperature changed from very mild to severely cold, and in a few hours to the most extreme cold.

My father witnessed the strange phenomena, the meteoric shower, or shower of shooting stars in 1833, and I well remember the greatest of all comets in 1843. These items are not history of Cahokia; I mention them as being in the township when they occurred.

Before concluding I will mention the fauna and flora of these primitive days. They interested me when a barefoot boy, as well as today. The deer and wild turkey were the most interesting. We had the grey wolf or coyote, and the black timber wolf, though the latter were never numerous. The

foxes were all grey, though thirty years afterwards they were supplanted by the red fox. The mink were numerous and we had the grey badger, though the latter soon-disappeared. The weasel, which was so destructive to our poultry, has disappeared, as well as the old popular song and tune, "Pop! Goes the Weasel." An occasional panther was seen, but they were usually travelers and I think never bred here.

The wherewithal for our clothing was the sheep. The small prairie wolf was exceedingly destructive to our young lambs and every effort was made to exterminate them. I remember seeing many a wolf turn up his toes at the crack of my father's rifle. Prairie chickens were abundant and seemed to increase until the cap-lock gun supplanted the flint-lock and the despicable "pot shot" hunter for the market almost exterminated the noble bird. Trapping them in winter was paradise for the boy, while we had only to go a little way on the prairie to gather a basket of eggs in nesting time. In the springtime, during the migrating season, the wild ducks and geese, cranes and brants and wild pigeons filled the field, earth and sky with an indescribable din. Poor common words fall far short of giving any idea of how Illinois looked in its perfect newness.

There was no underbrush in that well matured forest. As you passed through the timber you saw only the tall, tapering stems of the trees till they cut off the view. On the prairie where I was born we could see four bodies of timber. They looked from a distance like long, beautiful walks. These woods abounded in hickorynuts, hazlenuts, butternuts, and black walnuts, while for fruit we had the wild plum and grape, the persimmon and pawpaw.

In May and June the prairie was an ocean of flowers of every possible hue, glittering and blazing in the sunlight. In my mind I can still see the yellow buttercup, the wild pink and the tiny prairie lily. Surely Solomon was not more beautifully arrayed.

In conclusion I would say, yes, we lived hard at first. It was hard to make farms either in the timber or on the prairie sod, but when the land was subdued and fenced the new soil was exceedingly productive.

Provisions were abundant. The country abounded in the flesh pots of Egypt and the land flowed with milk and honey.

I hope I may be pardoned for it (it is not history) when I exclaim with Holmes: "Oh! give me back my boyhood days!" I would gladly live them again could my lot be cast among those same primitive surroundings. Our clothes were plain, but they were the same style and quality as those of our friends and neighbors. Our fare was coarse but it was abundant and wholesome. We lived close to nature; we were satisfied; what more could we ask or enjoy.

John Cook, Pioneer settler of Illinois, One of the Founders of the Town of Collinsville

John Cook, subject of this sketch, was born in Hesse-Homberg, Germany, January 1st, 1769. He came to America during the Revolutionary War and with his parents settled at Little York, Pennsylvania. They afterward removed to Shepherdstown, Virginia, (now West Virginia), where they resided until he reached the age of manhood.

He left his father's home one Sunday morning to spend the day with friends near Sharpsburg, Maryland. He mounted his pony and with two companions crossed over the Potomac River to Sharpsburg. On reaching Sharpsburg they learned of a company that was then being formed to go west. They proceeded no farther, joined the company and without returning home, journeyed westward with them. They finally reached St. Louis, a western town which was at that time coming into prominence, he (Mr. Cook) riding his pony all the way. Leaving St. Louis, he came to Illinois. In the year 1810 he located on the present site of Collinsville and built the first cabin there. He married Catharine Cox, daughter of Anthony Cox, who lived at the foot of the bluffs west of Collinsville, and for some years they lived in this first home. They afterwards removed three and a half miles east of Collinsville and settled on the farm where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Six children were born to them, four sons and two daughters, namely: Wesley, born 1813; Mary, 1815; William, 1818; Harrison, 1820; John and Catharine (twins) 1824. The two older children were born in the first home.

March 27th, 1844, John Cook died, aged seventy-five years. His wife, Catharine Cox Cook, who was twenty-one years his

junior, being born April 3rd, 1790, survived until November, 1863, when she died, aged nearly seventy-four years. They were both laid to rest in the cemetery on the farm where they spent the most of their married life. The monuments erected to their memory are still standing. John Cook and wife were Baptists, members of Bethel Church.

John Cook, though not a large land owner, was possessed of considerable property, which he bequeathed to his wife and children; Jacob Cox, his wife's brother, and Robert Lemen, a neighbor, witnessing his will.

Several of Mr. Cook's descendants reside in Madison County. Three, a grandson and two granddaughters, children of William Cook, reside in the vicinity of Collinsville. They are I. W. Cook of Troy, Anna C. Maurer and Matilda Cook, who reside east of Collinsville, near the old homestead.

Mr. Cook never returned to his old home in Virginia, nor did he again see his father or mother, but some of his brothers visited him in his western home, one brother locating in Missouri and one or two in Illinois.

The following additional statement as to the subject of our sketch was copied for us by J. B. Lemen of O'Fallon, Illinois, from the historical and biographical writings of his father, the late Rev. James Lemen of Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, Illinois, who kept a journal containing brief sketches of the pioneer Illinois families, and State and church matters and events generally, and we will just insert the full sketch which bears the date of June 10th, 1865, and is as follows: "John Cook, of German extraction, removed from Virginia and settled in Illinois at an early date on the present site of Collinsville, being the first settler there. Like the pioneer Lemen's and Ogle's, he was anti-slavery in sentiment, and like them, politicaly, a friend and follower of Thomas Jefferson. He married Miss Catharine Cox and presently they moved some three miles east of Collinsville where they secured a farm, made them a comfortable home and reared their family. He was a successful farmer. In their views both Mr. Cook and wife were Baptists and members of Bethel Church, living and dying in that faith. He died at a ripe old age, greatly

esteemed by all who knew him. His wife, a most excellent Christian lady, twenty years his junior, died recently. She was a sister of the genial and widely known Jacob B. Cox. In early times the Cox ancestors came from England to America and settled in Virginia. The parents of Catharine and Jacob (Virginians) settled in Illinois at an early day near Collinsville."

Thus closes the biography of John Cook, a pioneer resident of Illinois and first settler of Collinsville, as gleaned from the records handed down to his descendants, and which has not been published in full in any history of our country or State.

A Letter from General U. S. Grant and One from His Father, Jesse R. Grant. Both Letters to Hon. I. N. Morris.

General U. S. Grant and Isaac Newton Morris were both born in Clermont County, Ohio. General Grant was born April 27, 1822. Mr. Morris was ten years older than General Grant. He was born January 22, 1812, but the families were friends and kept up their acquaintance and friendly intercourse until the death of Mr. Morris in 1879. Mr. Morris was a pioneer of western Illinois. He settled in Quincy in 1836, and became a very prominent lawyer. He represented his district in the Congress of the United States two terms, 1856, 1858, as a Democrat but he was opposed to the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution. In 1868 he supported his friend, General Grant, for the presidency.

He was also a favorite of Jesse R. Grant, the general's father. The originals of the two letters belong to Mr. Thomas L. Morris of Quincy, a son of I. N. Morris, who has allowed the publication of the letters.

General U. S. Grant to I. N. Morris.

Nashville, Tennessee, January 20th, 1864.

Hon. I. N. Morris.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 29th of Dec. I did not see until two days ago. I receive many such but do not answer. Yours, however, is written in such a kindly spirit and as you ask for an answer confidentially I will not withhold it. Allow me to say however that I am not a politician never was, and hope never to be and could not write a political letter. My only desire is to serve the country in her present trials. To do this efficiently it is necessary to have the confidence of the Army and the people. I know no way to better secure this end than by a faithful performance of my duties. So long as I hold my present position I do not believe that I have the right to criticise the policy or orders of those above me, or to give utterance to views of my own except to the authorities at Washington, through the General-in-Chief of the Army. In this respect I know I have proven myself a good soldier. In your letter you say I have it in my power to be the next president. This is the last thing in the world I desire. I would regard such a consumation as being highly unfortunate for myself, if not for the country. Through Providence I have attained to more than I had ever hoped, and with the position I now hold in the regular Army, if allowed to retain it, will be more than satisfied. I certainly shall never shape a sentiment, or the opinion of a thought with the view of being a candidate for office. I scarcely know the inducement that could be held out to me to accept the office, and unhesitatingly say that I infinitely prefer my present position to that of any civil office within the gift of the people. This is a private letter not intended for others to see or read, because I want to avoid being heard from by the public except through acts in the performance of my legitimate duties.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obt. svt.,

U. S. GRANT.

Jesse R. Grant to I. N. Morris.

Covington, Ky., Sept. 3rd, 67.

Hon. I. N. Morris,
Dear Sir:

Your letter inviting myself and family to attend the State Fair of Illinois, and kindly offering us the hospitality of your home is just received. It would afford *me* great pleasure to do so if it were possible. But the clerks in my office are all young and have not sufficient experience to be trusted alone so long. And Mrs. Grant could not be got out to any public place. One year ago on special invitation we attended a Fourth of July celebration a few miles back of Cincinnati in a beautiful grove. A large platform capable of holding two or three hundred, 15 to 20 feet high was filled with special guests and distinguished persons. Three or four feet higher, at one side of the platform, a stand was erected for the speaker. A few persons were seated on the platform. When the speaker had got nearly through he looked around and remarked there on the stand he saw the Governor, judges of the different counties, ex-members of Congress and a little further around I see the father of that distinguished hero, and you may know he multiplied the adjectives quite liberaly. Of course I had to get up and stand a large amount of shouting. He then leisurely cast his eyes around on the crowd on the platform and remarked to the audience "away back on the platform I see the mother of that hero." Then the multitude cried out, "let her come up on the stand." She had to come up and the way those ten thousand voices shouted was enough to frighten a modest old woman. The next morning the papers came out with the most extravagant account of her personal appearance, dress, etc. Since that she can't be got out to any public place. She says she don't want to make a show of herself. I must thank you, Mr. Morris, for your kindness & am sorry we can't accept it. You probably know I am P. M. here with a nice little salary of $3100.

Yours &c.
J. R. GRANT.

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EDITORIAL

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Applications for membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.
Membership Fee, One Dollar—Paid Annually. Life Membership, $25.00

Vol. VIII. January, 1916. No. 4

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Arrangements are completed for the celebration at Springfield by the Lincoln Centennial Association on February 12, 1916, of the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

A luncheon will be given at the Executive Mansion by Governor Dunne to the speakers and other guests.

A meeting will be held in the afternoon at the Tabernacle, the building especially erected for the revival services conducted by the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, to which the general public is invited. At this afternoon mass meeting the principal address will be delivered by Rev. William A. Quayle of St. Paul, Minnesota, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the banquet to be given in the evening at the State Arsenal, United States Senators James Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman will be the principal speakers. Judge J Otis Humphrey will be toastmaster.

ILLINOIS DAY, DECEMBER 3, CELEBRATED BY A BANQUET AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, SPRINGFIELD.

The Springfield Commercial Association gave a banquet on Illinois Day, December 3, 1915, at which the Illinois Centennial Commission and the Directors of the Illinois State Historical Society were guests of honor. About two hundred men and women were present. Governor E. F. Dunne acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers, who were: Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Kent E. Keller and N. W. MacChesney of Chicago, who delivered the principal address. Letters and telegrams of greeting were received from commercial associations of numerous other cities throughout the State, who were at the same time celebrating the birthday of Illinois.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society will be held in the Senate Chamber in the State House at Springfield, Thursday and Friday, May 11-12, 1916.

A fine program will be presented. The annual address will be given by the Hon. Fred J. Kern, chairman of the State Board of Administration.

FORT ARMSTRONG CENTENNIAL, JUNE 18-25, 1916.

The Tri-Cities—Moline, Rock Island and Davenport—will, during the week of June 18-25, 1916, celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Armstrong on the Island of Rock Island.

The week's celebration will begin on Sunday, June 18th, with a home-coming day, with special services in the churches.

The week will be filled with many interesting features, among which will be a river pageant, the dedication of the rebuilt block-house or Fort Armstrong, historical and floral pageants and many other interesting events.

The Rock Island Historical Society is one of the principal agents in the centennial plans.

THE INDIANA CENTENNIAL.

The year 1916 is the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Indiana as a State of the Federal Union. Preparations have been made under the auspices of the Indiana Historical Commission for a celebration in each county of the State and for a general celebration at Indianapolis in October. The people of Illinois will watch with interest this centennial observance in their neighboring State and will profit by its experience.

LINCOLN EXHIBIT RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND PLACED ON EXHIBITION IN CHICAGO.

The Lincoln Memorial Exhibit which was shown in the Illinois Building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has been placed in the G. A. R. Memorial Hall in the Public Library Building in Chicago.

Thousands of people from all parts of the United States and many from foreign countries, including large numbers of school children, visited it in San Francisco. The Chicago Tribune asked the Illinois Commissioners to the Exposition and the Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library to place it on exhibition in Chicago in order that the citizens of Chicago, especially the pupils in the schools, might have the privilege of visiting it, which was accorded the citizens and school children of California.

The Directors of the G. A. R. Memorial Association gladly gave their beautiful hall for the purpose and many citizens of Chicago and other places loaned additional articles, especially relics, which were too precious to be risked, or too large to be taken to California. Mr. Charles F. Gunther loaned for the exhibit the piano which Mrs. Lincoln owned while at the White House.

Mr. Frank G. Logan loaned the coat worn by Mr. Lincoln on the night on which he was assassinated; the original shawl which Mr. Lincoln wore, and in which he was so often photographed, was also loaned by Mr. Logan; the Chicago Historical Society made a fine exhibit, which was beautifully and carefully installed by Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, librarian of the Society. Dr. B. J. Cigrand of Batavia, also placed an interesting case of historical material in the exhibit. Many persons aided in making this exhibit even more complete and interesting than it was in San Francisco.

It was installed in Chicago by the secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, assisted by Miss Georgia L. Osborne, the assistant librarian. Miss Osborne had charge of the exhibit in San Francisco for five months and is most familiar with it in every detail. Hon. N. Elmo Franklin, chairman of the committee of the State Commission to the Exposition under which the exhibit was made, gave his personal attention to its installation in Chicago.

The exhibit will be in Chicago during January and February, and it will be shown as a part of the Lincoln's Birthday services by the G. A. R. Memorial Association. All of the officials of the Memorial Association were most kind and helpful in placing the exhibit in its beautiful hall. Special mention must be made of the unfailing kindness and courtesy of General Walter R. Robbins and Mr. Charles E. Vaughan.

The exhibit will be in charge of Miss Anne C. Flaherty who had charge of it in San Francisco from May to August.

LORADO TAFT AGAIN HONORS TOWN OF OREGON.

Soldiers' Monument to Memory of Ogle County's Civil War Volunteers for City Square.

Lorado Taft, the sculptor, for a second time will honor Ogle County and the little town of Oregon, one hundred miles west of Chicago, by offering his sculptor's art in originating the design for a monument.

This last great work, now nearing completion, is to be a monument to the memory of the men who went from Ogle County to fight in the Civil War—a soldiers' monument. Mr. Taft already has completed the models and they are now in Georgia where exact replicas are being carved in marble.

Several bronze tablets, forming the background, will bear the names of the three thousand five hundred volunteers. The monument is to be dedicated in May. It will stand in the center of the court house square.

Six years ago, Mr. Taft honored Ogle County by selecting Eagle's Nest, a picturesque cliff which overlooks Rock River, as the site for the Indian statue known as the Black Hawk statue, erected to the memory of the first Americans.

At either end of the soldiers' monument will be the figure of a soldier—a cavalryman at one end and an infantryman at the other. In the center will be the draped figure of a woman, representing the Republic.

GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS, MANUSCRIPTS, ETC., TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND LIBRARY.

Illinois State Bar Association. Addresses at banquet given in honor of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois by the Illinois State Bar Association at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Nov. 6, 1915. 30 p. 8 vo. Chicago, 1915. Chicago Legal News Co. Gift of John E. Voight, Secretary and Treasurer, Illinois State Bar Association.

Indiana: Rose Polytechnic Institute—Thirty-fourth annual catalog. Terre Haute, Ind., 1915-1916. New Series, Vol. II, No. 1. January, 1916. 200 p. 8vo. n.d. Gift of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.

Lincoln, Abraham. Berry, (Judge) W. H., Address on Abraham Lincoln delivered first before the students of Simpson College on May 31, 1893, by Judge W. H. Berry. 34 p. Place and publisher not given. Gift of Judge W. H. Berry, Indianola, Iowa.

Lincoln Abraham—Fairhead, George B., Abraham Lincoln, President. An Acrostic by George B. Fairhead. New York Mills, late lieutenant One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers and past chaplain Department, N. Y., G. A.R. Gift of George B. Fairhead, 368 Otsego St., Ilion, N. Y.

Lincoln, Abraham—Neis, Anna Marie. Abraham Lincoln. A Poem. Gift of Anna Marie Neis, 74 Summer St., Everett, Mass.

Lincoln, Abraham—Wagstaff, Thomas Edward. The Greatness of Lincoln, by Thomas Edward Wagstaff. Independence, Kan. Gift of Mr. Thomas Edward Wagstaff, Independence, Kan.

Minnesota—University of Minnesota. Studies in Language and Literature, No. 3. Les Sentiments De L'Academie Francaise Sur Le Cid. Edited by Colbert Searles, Ph.D. 112 p., 8vo. Minneapolis, 1916. Gift of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Monticello Seminary Collection—Monticello Seminary Program, 1849; Monticello Seminary Program, 1851; Monticello Seminary Program, 1852; Monticello Seminary Program, 1853; Monticello Seminary Program, 1854; Monticello Seminary Catalog, 1857-1858; Monticello Seminary Reunion Song, 1838-1888. Loaned by Miss Bertha H. Miner, Winchester, Ill., in memory of her mother, Eleanor Thomas Miner.

National Collegiate Athletic Association. Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, December 28, 1915. 88 p., 8vo. n. d., n. p. Gift of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Newspapers—Bound in One Volume. This volume originally belonged to the private library of Dr. David Dimond, D.D., for years a member of the Alton Presbytery and pastor of Brighton, Ill., Presbyterian Church:

American Traveler. Pub. Boston, Mass. Vol. 12, May 11, June 15, July 27, October 26, Nov. 2, 1850.

American Weekly Traveler. Vol. 13. Dec. 18 and Dec. 25, 1851.

American Whig. Vol. 14. No. 3, Dec. 31, 1854.

Catholic Instructor, Pub. Philadelphia. Vol. 6, No. 50. Dec. 13, 1851.

Democratic Banner, Louisiana, Pike County, Mo. Vol. 5, No. 6, May 28, 1849.

Missouri Patriot. Vol. 2, No. 1, July 15, 1847.

New England Puritan. Pub. Boston, Mass. Vol. 3, Nov. 18, 1842; Dec. 30, 1842; Vol. 4, Jan. 20, 1843; Jan. 27, 1843; Feb. 3, 1843; Feb. 17, 1843; Feb. 24, 1843; March 3, 1843; June 2, 1843; Sept. 22, 1843; Sept. 29, 1843; Oct. 27, 1843; Nov. 10, 1843.

New York Evangelist and New York Presbyterian. January 1, 1849, to December, 1851.

New York. The Independent. Vol. IV. Oct. 14, 1852; Vol. V. Nov. 10, 1853.

New York Weekly Tribune. Dec. 13, 1851, and Dec. 20, 1851.

Platte, Missouri, Argus. Vol. 3, No. 42. Feb. 26, 1847.

Richmond, Virginia, Enquirer, September 10, 1850.

St. Charles, Mo., Advertiser. Vol. I, No. 35, Jan. 1, 1846.

St. Louis Presbyterian, Vol. 7, May 29, 1851.

St. Louis Weekly Gazette. Vol. 8, Dec. 13, 1845, and Dec. 20, 1845.

Gift of Mrs. Martha G. Herdman, Morrisonville, Ill., and Mr. Gilson Brown, attorney-at-law, Alton, Ill.

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Royal Historical Society—Transactions. Third Series, Vol. IX. London, England, 1915. 242 p. 8vo. Gift of Royal Historical Society, London, England.

Vermont State. Commissioner of Agriculture. Seventh Annual Report, 1915. St. Albans, Vt., St. Albans Messenger Co., Pubs. Gift of the State Library of Vermont, Montpelier, Vt.

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NECROLOGY

CHARLES H. CONOVER.

Born July 12, 1847. Died November 4, 1915.

By A. C. Bartlett.

Charles Hopkins Conover was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, on July 12, 1847, and died in Chicago, November 4, 1915. At the age of twelve he removed with his parents to Buffalo, New York, in which city he received his early education (both in school and in business), entering the wholesale hardware house of Pratt & Company in 1865. At the age of eighteen, he started upon his life career by beginning to thoroughly master the elemental features of a business education, and he continued through the regular courses prescribed in those days of thoroughness, until he was fully prepared to represent the firm among its customers. He was assigned to the Wisconsin territory, on which he proved himself a successful salesman. Later he was called to his house to assume more responsible duties.

In 1871, shortly after the great fire, he was engaged by Mr. Hibbard to assist in purchasing goods—a division of the business to which Mr. Hibbard had previously devoted much of his time and energy.

Mr. Conover's progress from the outset was constant and rapid. The firm's stock of merchandise grew in variety and volume until the necessity developed for organizing a purchasing department. Of this department Mr. Conover soon became the active head. When the corporation of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. was organized in 1882, he was one of the charter members and a member of the first board of directors—then consisting of five stockholders. Upon the death of Mr. Spencer, which occurred in 1890, he was made secretary, and after the death of Mr. Hibbard in 1904 he became vice-president. Upon the resignation of Mr. A. C. Bartlett as president in January, 1914, Mr. Conover was elected his suc-

cessor as president of the firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., and filled that office during the remainder of his life.

The foregoing is the skeleton upon which hung the activities of an honorable and successful career. From Mr. Conover's early manhood there have been displayed the characteristics which told for high attainment. Having chosen the mercantile business as his vocation, he began at the foot of the ladder and starting in the branch he had selected, climbed to the highest rung. He possessed rare business ability, but above and beyond this, he was resolute, persevering and conscientious in all of his endeavors. His work and not his voice proclaimed the value of his efforts. In his earlier development he disliked to assume new and, to him, untried responsibilities. When called upon to do so he not infrequently appealed to his superior officer to take the position he had been asked to occupy. This was not from any desire to avoid work or to shirk duty but from an underestimate of his own powers. As he grew in years and experience, he naturally accepted more and more of leadership.

The life and success of Mr. Conover are an example and object lesson for his co-workers and for the rising generation. If the young men (and the young women as well) can, when coming into the house, fully realize how much their advancement and ultimate welfare and success depend upon their thoroughness, diligence, loyalty and integrity, their futures are assured, for with that realization no one of intelligence can deliberately throw away his opportunities.

But business, a livelihood, wealth, were not the greatest considerations in the life of Mr. Conover. He was richly endowed mentally, and found much satisfaction and pleasure in cultivating his mental faculties. He was a great reader of the best literature, a lover of biography and history, and was thoroughly informed upon current events. Naturally he was an interesting and entertaining conversationalist.

He was public-spirited and cheerfully performed the duties which devolve upon a good citizen of the city, the State and the country. He gave freely of his means for the relief of the poor, the sick and the distressed and for the uplifting

of humanity.

His home life was ideal, he being almost worshiped as well as sincerely loved by all the members of his family.

To many readers of this paper there is nothing new in the record submitted. To those who knew Mr. Conover less intimately there may be given a better acquaintanceship with his characteristics and consistent life. Mr. Conover was an active member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and interested in all departments of the work of the Society.

DR. DANIEL BERRY.

Born May 6, 1835. Died November 19, 1915.

Carmi and White County, Illinois, are called upon to mourn one of their most eminent citizens in the death of Dr. Daniel Berry. His death, which was not unexpected, came at 2:30 o'clock Friday morning, November 19, 1915, following a stroke of paralysis which he suffered last April. He was born in Wortley, Yorkshire, England, May 6, 1835, and came to this country with his parents when he was six years old. The family settled in Massachusetts near Danvers. At the early age of ten years he lost his father and mother. Two older sisters strived to keep the family together, but while yet a lad he was thrown upon his own resources in the struggle of life. He earned money with which to go to the schools of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He came to Illinois in 1856 and taught school in Lawrence, Wabash and White counties. In 1860 he came to Carmi and soon after coming here began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. E. L. Stewart. At the organization of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers he became assistant surgeon under Doctor Stewart, the surgeon of the regiment, and served during the war, taking part in the siege of Vicksburg and the Red River campaign. He was married December 28, 1862, while his regiment was stationed at Shawneetown, to Miss Mary A. B. Crebs, daughter of Berry and Lucy (Wilson) Crebs. His wife died May 11, 1904. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom survive, one son, Captain Daniel G. Berry, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, San Francisco, and three daughters, Mrs. Charles B. Bayley, Riverside, California, Mrs. P. B. McCullough, Lawrenceville, Illinois, and Mrs. Claude M. Barnes, Carmi, Illinois.

Dr. Berry was a remarkable man, possessing a brilliant mind and keen intellect, endowed with many gifts and a ver-

satility of talent. While the period he passed in school was short, he supplied its lack by reading and observation. He was able to absorb much from others. He was a close observer and his inquiring mind was never satisfied until he found a solution of the matter in question. He had a wonderful memory which he was constantly strengthening by repeating to others his own observations or the results of his reading. He occupied an unique and enviable position in White County. He became the final authority to whom all came for the solution of any puzzling question. Did anyone find a strange bird, insect, rock or plant, or did anyone want a verse of poetry, or information in history or literature, they came to Doctor Berry for the information. He was regarded as the best informed man in the county.

After the close of the war he attended a course of lectures and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced his profession for some time in partnership with Doctor Stewart. He was, however, pre-eminently a teacher, and often laughingly remarked that he could impart more to a pupil than he knew himself. He had the faculty of inspiring and awakening the interest of younger men and women in the matters under discussion, creating in them the desire to study and investigate for themselves. All his life he was constantly imparting information, in his conversation, in his contributions to the newspapers and magazines, to the Illinois State Historical Society, and in his addresses and lectures. He was one of the earliest members of the Illinois State Historical Society, and he greatly enjoyed attending the annual meetings. He will be much missed by the officers and members of the Society.

He was a progressive citizen, interested in what ever promoted the welfare of the community. He had frequently served as a member of the school board, and was always ready to respond when asked to address teachers and pupils. He was interested in scientific topics, and kept abreast of the times in all the new discoveries in science.

From our midst has gone a great man of the county, and society is a loser, as it always is, when a type of his strong

manhood is no more. His death is cause for deepest regret, yet it leaves the heritage of a fine memory that may help to fill the void caused by his absence.

Doctor Berry was a man of great personal popularity. He was extremely witty, friendly, positive and forceful. His friends were legion, and found among all circles and classes of society. He was devoted to his family and found his dearest happiness in the home circle. He was a man of great kindness of heart, with liberal judgment of others, a rare good fellowship, with a strong relish for the pure airs of truth and justice, and a deep-seated love for home, friends and country. But the thing that attracted men to him was his kindness of heart and his ready sympathy. As a friend he was singularly and profoundly sympathetic; the triumphs of his friends were his and their griefs, disasters and misfortunes were his own.

His family and kindred will be comforted by the knowledge that he was beloved by everyone who knew him and that all memories of him will be pleasant.

Funeral services were at 2 o'clock, November 21st, at his late residence on Stewart street, Carmi, Illinois, conducted by Rev. David E. Craighead, pastor of the Presbyterian church. There was a large attendance of friends and neighbors, with a few of his Grand Army comrades. There was a profusion of flowers from relatives and friends, including a handsome floral offering from the officers and directors of the White County Fair Association.

Doctor Berry's nephews, Berry S. Crebs, John M. Crebs, Roy E. Pearce, Stewart L. Crebs, Joe F. Williams and Charles P. Berry, acted as pall-bearers.

The burial was in Maple Ridge cemetery.

Resolutions Adopted by White County Fair Association Upon the Death of Dr. Daniel Berry.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the White County

Fair Association, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Dr. Daniel Berry, a director of this association died November 19, 1915, aged over four score years,

Be it resolved, That while we deeply deplore his death, yet we appreciate the fact that he had been blessed with length of days, that his life had been a useful one, and he held the love and respect of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we appreciate his long and faithful service with this association, he having shown a great interest in its affairs ever since its organization, and had been connected with it as an officer or director for many years.

Resolved, That we appreciate and shall miss his wise counsel in the affairs of the association and his enthusiasm in the improvement of the products of White County, and in the exhibit of the county's products at the county and State fairs.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this association, that a copy be sent to the family of Dr. Berry, and that a copy be published in the newspapers of the county.

By order Board of Directors,

HARRY S. HANNA, *President.*

Attest: GEORGE WUEST, *Secretary.*

CHARLES F. MILLS.

Born May 29, 1834. Died December 9, 1915.

Died, at 1:00 o'clock Thursday afternoon, December 9, 1915, at Springfield Hospital, after two months' illness, Col. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, at the age of 72 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Funeral services were held December 11, at 2:30 o'clock at the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Donald C. MacLeod, the pastor, officiating. Private interment was made in the family lot at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

The following acted as pall-bearers: Major Edward S. Johnson and Dr. Edward P. Bartlett for the Grand Army of the Republic; Ralph N. Baker and Lewis Miller for the Session of the First Presbyterian Church; Albert Rankin for the Deacons; Stuart Brown for the trustees of the same, and Prof. Fred N. Rankin, assistant dean of school of agriculture, University of Illinois.

A strenuous life was ended when Colonel Mills died. Known during the last few years of his life principally as editor of *The Farm Home,* he leaves a diversified record extending over a period of nearly forty years. Farmer, soldier, physician, agriculturalist and fine stock breeder, editor and Republican politician, he gained local and some time national importance in each of his successive roles.

His surprising energy and activity subsided only when ill-health had weakened his body.

Besides other interests and organizations, the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities are deprived of a member in his death. He was a member of Elwood Commandery of Knights Templar, Springfield Chapter and Tyrian Lodge No. 333, A. F. & A. M., and also of the G. A. R., Sons of the American Revolution and Illinois State Historical Society.

The major portion of Colonel Mills' very busy life was devoted to agricultural affairs. He acquired national prominence soon after the publication of his periodical, *The Farm Home,* and was the virtual head of the livestock exhibit at the World's Fairs in Chicago, St. Louis and the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

At the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 he was made secretary of the livestock department and was looked upon by Illinois as the official representative of the State in that department.

Management of *The Farm Home* was retained by him until several months ago, when ill health forced him to what he declared temporary relaxation. The first number of the magazine was issued in 1890, with Colonel Mills as editor and publisher. His previous knowledge and experience as farmer and breeder of improved stock, brought him closely in touch with his readers and obtained for him authority among farmers and breeders of the country. This fact is sufficiently attested by his selection and appointment to various offices and positions of responsibility. A partial list is here given:

Secretary of the Sangamon County Fair; chief clerk, assistant secretary and secretary of the Illinois State Fair; secretary of the American Livestock Association and the American Fat Stock Show; secretary of the Illinois Department of Agriculture; chief clerk for the secretary of livestock show, Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893; secretary for chief, department of the livestock, Universal Exposition at St. Louis in 1904; secretary and president of the American Berkshire Association; secretary of the American Clydesdale Association; president of the American Ancestral Association; secretary of the American Association; one of the livestock herd-book secretaries; member of the American Breeders' Association; the American Short-Horn Association, and the American Shire Horse Association; secretary of the American Berkshire Congress, etc.

To Colonel Mills also belonged the honor of drafting and securing the passage of the bill which created the Illinois Farmers' Institute, of which he was secretary for several years. Prominent in the organization of the commission of the Illi-

nois Hall of Fame, Agricultural College, University of Illinois, he was named as its first secretary.

As editor he was associated in the publication of reports of the livestock shows of the two world's fairs; year-book of the American Clydesdale Association; and the American Berkshire Association, and of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, and many other similar bodies.

Charles Francis Mills was born in Montrose, Pennsylvania, on May 29, 1834, the son of Bartlet Hinds and Delia (Halsey) Mills. Coming west to this State in boyhood, he had reached his senior year in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, when war was declared by President Lincoln.

Young Mills left school before graduation and joined the federal forces as private in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. In 1863 he was promoted to the position of hospital steward, United States Army, which office he held when peace was restored. Severing his official connection with the military forces, he entered the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Chicago. He later studied medicine.

On May 26, 1869, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Bennett, near Springfield, and several years later he moved to Springfield. Mrs. Mills preceded him in death a number of years.

The appellation of colonel was bestowed upon Mr. Mills through his service in the Illinois National Guard, of which he was at one time assistant adjutant general. At various other times he was known as captain and adjutant of the Fifth Infantry; major and quartermaster of the Second Brigade, and lastly colonel and assistant adjutant general. He was also a prominent leader in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Soon after coming to Springfield Colonel Mills formed a connection with the First Presbyterian Church. One of the leading members of the congregation, he also was active in the work of the Sunday School. Until lately he was teacher of a young ladies' class.

As survivors Colonel Mills leaves two daughters, Mrs. M. M. Elkin and Mrs. C. C. Craig of Los Angeles, California, a grandson, Wellman Mills of Los Angeles, California, the son of a deceased son, William Mills; one brother, Henry E. Mills, and one sister, Miss Ruth C. Mills, both of San-Diego, California.

ALBERT S. EDWARDS.

December 15, 1839. December 20, 1915.

Albert S. Edwards, the son of Ninian Wirt Edwards, and Elizabeth Todd Edwards, was born in the historic Edwards home on South Second street, Springfield, Ill., Dec. 15, 1839. The Edwards family is one of the most distinguished families in the annals of Illinois. The grandfather of Albert S. Edwards was Governor Ninian Edwards, governor of the Territory of Illinois 1809-1818, who was upon the admission of the State in 1818 elected one of its first United States senators, and was afterwards third governor of the State of Illinois. Ninian Wirt Edwards, the father of Albert S. Edwards, was born in Kentucky in 1809, the year in which his father was appointed Territorial governor of Illinois, and while yet an infant was brought by his parents to Illinois.

He was appointed attorney general of Illinois in 1834 but resigned in 1835 and removed to Springfield. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1836 and reelected in 1838. During this term he was influential in the efforts to remove the State capital from Vandalia to Springfield, he being one of the celebrated "Long Nine", members of the General Assembly given that title on account of their unusual height, every one of them being more than six feet tall. Mr. Lincoln was one of the number.

Mr. Edwards was elected to the State Senate two terms, 1844 and 1848. He was a member of the Convention of 1847, which framed the State Constitution of 1848. Mr. Edwards was appointed in 1854 by Governor Matteson, State superintendent of public instruction. This office he held until 1857. Previous to this the secretary of State had been *ex-officio* superintendent of public instruction.

During the Civil War Mr. Edwards was captain commissary of subsistence, having been appointed by Mr. Lincoln. Eliza-

beth Todd, the wife of Ninian Wirt Edwards, was the daughter of Robert S. Todd of Lexington, Kentucky. Her sister Mary was the wife of Abraham Lincoln.

It was as a visitor to the Edwards home that Mary Todd met Abraham Lincoln and in that same home she was married to him November 4, 1842.

Here to this hospitable home she came back, a broken and sorrowing widow, and here, under this same roof, she died, July 16, 1882.

Albert S. Edwards was a child of three years when Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were married, and he was always a favorite with them both. He had the best possible educational advantages of the day, and had a very quick and retentive mind. He was a lover of books and a constant reader. In the later years of his life he was especially interested in history. During the Civil War he was connected with the commissary department and was stationed at Chicago and at Cairo. At the close of the war he returned to Springfield and became connected with the printing and binding firm of the H. W. Rokker Company. He continued in this relation until the business was sold to the Jefferson Company.

In 1897 he was appointed custodian of the Lincoln home, which position he filled until his death. Albert S. Edwards and his wife as custodians of the Lincoln home, have received thousands of visitors from all parts of the world. The home is filled with priceless historical articles which had been the property of the Edwards and Lincoln families.

Mr. Edwards was a man of singularly lovable disposition. His kindness of heart and his gentleness were well known to all with whom he came in contact. He was a gentleman of the oldest and best school—that of nature. Kindliness and courtesy were as natural to him as to breathe.

In 1863 Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Josephine E. Remann, who was born in Vandalia, Illinois, but whose parents removed to Springfield when she was a small child. Mrs. Edwards and three children survive him. The children are Ninian Wirt Edwards, Miss Georgia H. Edwards and Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown, all of Springfield. Mr. Edwards also left one grandson, Remann A. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Death came suddenly to Mr. Edwards, though he had for some time been in failing health. On December 20, 1915, at 7:00 o'clock in the morning he was stricken with a heart attack and he passed away within a half hour.

Many friends and relatives besides his immediate family will mourn the passing away of Albert S. Edwards. Letters and testimonials came to his family from all parts of the country, expressing regret at his death and in appreciation of his courtesy and efficiency as custodian of the Lincoln home.

Mr. Edwards was a member of the Central Baptist Church of Springfield and a member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

He was buried December 22, 1915, in the Edwards family lot in Oak Ridge Cemetery. All who knew him will feel that the world is poorer for his leaving it and his gracious courtesy and helpful kindness will not soon be forgotten.

JOSEPH B. REDFIELD.

Born September 25, 1825. Died December 19, 1915.

Joseph B. Redfield, for sixty years connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and for the most of that time the road's general auditor, died at his residence, 1852 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, in the house in which he had lived since 1863.

Mr. Redfield was over ninety years old. He was born September 25th, 1825, in Stamford, New York, and was graduated from the Union College, Schenectady, in the class of 1852, a Phi Beta Kappa man. He came to Chicago in 1853. He concluded more than a half century in the Northwestern's service as general auditor and assistant secretary six years ago, when he retired from his duties and took up the compilation of historical material connected with the railway. Mr. Redfield was an interested member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

He was married in 1860 to Sarah M. Whitlock, who died in 1879. One daughter, Antoinette Redfield Hale, survives, as does Mrs. Priscilla Merwin, his widowed sister. He was buried at Delhi, New York, December 21, 1915.

SAMUEL T. ATKINS.

Born July 21, 1834. Died December 23, 1915.

Samuel T. Atkins, member of the Logan County Bar since 1864, and an active member of the Masonic Lodge since 1861, and member of the Illinois State Historical Society, died of general debility at his home, 829 Pekin street, Lincoln, Illinois, at 7:45 o'clock Thursday morning, December 23, at the age of 81 years. His death at the end of forty-nine and one-half years of wedded life, was the first in his family during that time.

Mr. Atkins had been failing for the past year, more noticeably during the latter six months. For many years he had been living a retired life.

Samuel Thomas Atkins was born July 21, 1834, in Mt. Vernon, Maine, the son of Rev. Charles and Mary Manter Atkins, both of colonial ancestry. Samuel T. Atkins, grandfather, Charles Atkins, was a drummer in the Revolutionary War and was a descendant of Henry Atkins, who settled in America in 1640.

After living until the age of 16 years at Mt. Vernon, Samuel Atkins went to Boston where he studied until 1853. He left Boston early in December, 1853, and came to Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, taking ten days and nights for the trip.

Securing a teacher's certificate, he taught the "Tommy Lucas" school, six miles from Mt. Pulaski. He later taught at "Uncle Davy Evans' " school, the John Scroggins' school, Noah Chenoweth's school, near John Kline's present place. In 1856 he taught a school on Prairie Creek.

During the summer of 1856 he went to Kansas, and later to Minnesota, where he pre-empted 160 acres. He remained until November, 1856, then returned to accept a school at Prairie Creek, which he taught for two years, after which he taught Prairie College school, south of Elkhart.

He came to Lincoln in 1860, working as clerk in the county clerk's office for three years, after which he worked in the Dustin and Musick bank, until 1867. He was then appointed deputy sheriff and tax collector. He was chosen justice of the peace for a term of four years, in 1870. For twenty years Mr. Atkins was a notary public.

He spent most of the later part of his life looking after his property interests.

Mr. Atkins was married in Normal, Illinois, July 14, 1866, to Miss Lucy Bates, a member of an old colonial family. Of their six children, all are living. They are: Miss Mary L., at home; Samuel T., Jr., Chicago; Llewellyn R., Chicago; Herbert R., Tobias, Nebraska; J. William, Berkeley, California, and Walter B., Chicago.

With the exception of Herbert, all of the sons were at home in July, when Mr. Atkins had a serious illness.

Mr. Atkins had always been temperate in habits, using neither tobacco nor liquor. He was a man of sterling integrity and had the high respect of all who knew him.

The funeral service swere held at the Methodist Church, Lincoln, Illinois, Friday afternoon, December 24, at 1:30 o'clock, the services in charge of the Masons. Rev. T. H. Tull, pastor of the church, officiated.

SARAH M. LEAVERTON McGUIRE.

Born August 2, 1854. Died December 23, 1915.

By Mrs. Mary C. Leaverton Richie, Georgetown, Illinois.

My sister, Mrs. Sarah M. Leaverton McGuire, wife of the late Judge R. L. McGuire, died December 23, 1915, at her home, 517 South Fourth street, Springfield, Illinois, after a week's illness of pneumonia, on the fortieth anniversary of her wedding. Her husband, Robert L. McGuire, preceded her into the beyond about a year and four months, on September 9, 1914. During his life Mr. McGuire was a very successful lawyer and business man. He came to Springfield in 1862.

Mrs. McGuire was born August 2, 1854, near Pocahontas, Bond County, Illinois. She was the daughter of Wilson Leaverton and Jeannette Thompson Johnson, residents at that time of that section of the State where our father was the owner of a large tract of land, and who made his home beautiful, and farm one of the model farms in that part of the State. Part of this farm was purchased with California gold, as our father crossed the continent in 1849, when only twenty-four years of age, with only a wagon, yoke of oxen and very little money. He as well as his entire party, came near perishing for want of water while crossing the plains. When all the rest had given out and could go no farther, he and another man walked ahead for fifteen or twenty miles at night for water. On arriving they could not speak on account of their tongues being so badly swollen. After a short rest they returned with what water they could carry to the remainder of the party. Our father was in California nearly two years and very successful. He returned home by way of Panama, and on the sailing vessel many died of cholera and yellow fever, including some of his friends from home. He carried several thousand dollars in gold dust in a belt which he wore around him. When he came home it was with the intention of returning to

California with a herd of stock horses and cattle, but his marriage to Jeannette T. Johnson, daughter of Benjamin Johnson and Rebecca Plant, changed his plans. Our grandfather, Benjamin Johnson, was twice elected to the Illinois Legislature; once to the Lower House, from 1838 to 1840, and once to the Senate, serving from 1842 till 1846. When a young girl, Mrs. McGuire attended Almira College at Greenville, Illinois, and later in the 70's attended Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois, where our mother also attended school in the 40's. Mrs. McGuire's only daughter, Jeannette, the third generation, attended Monticello Seminary, and on her graduation in 1898, both her mother and grandmother were present, and when Miss Haskell, the principal, presented the diplomas to the graduates, she gave each one a rich damask rose with her diploma, and special mention was made in several cases. When Jeannette McGuire received her diploma and rose, her mother and grandmother were also each presented with a rose, because of the three generations who attended Monticello Seminary.

Mrs. McGuire was married on December 23, 1875, to Robert Lewis McGuire, at Chatham, Illinois, at the beautiful home of her parents, who left Bond County in 1871 and moved to Sangamon County, where our father owned one of the best stock and grain farms in Central Illinois, consisting of one thousand acres in one body, which was acquired by uniting energy, perseverance and splendid business judgment.

After Mrs. McGuire's marriage she and her husband came to Springfield, Illinois, where she has resided ever since. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Illinois State Historical Society, and a patriotic and loyal member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her charities were abundant and many unfortunate and afflicted have cause to bless her memory. Mrs. McGuire was descended from a line of patriotic ancestors and she was intensely interested in the history of her country, and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was especially dear to her heart, and her efforts at research along this line were untiring. She was the direct descendant of three great-grandfathers

who served in the Revolutionary War, namely: Charles Johnson and Williamson Plant, who are both buried near Pocahontas, Bond County, Illinois, and the third, John Foster Leaverton, born in London, England, and buried near Leesburg, Highland County, Ohio.

Mrs. McGuire's father, Wilson Leaverton, served in the Civil War, enlisted and served as a private in Company F, One Hundred Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Mrs. McGuire's funeral was held at the home on Sunday, December 26, and she was buried by her husband's side in Oak Ridge Cemetery. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. John Sidney Burnet of Chicago, formerly Susan Jeannette McGuire; two grandchildren, Beatrice, and Robert William Burnet; one sister, Mrs. Benjamin Canaday Richie of Georgetown, Illinois, formerly Mary Caroline Leaverton; two brothers, Richard Lincoln Leaverton of Redlands, California; and Samuel Johnson Leaverton of Chatham, Illinois.

Thus a loving and devoted mother, and a thoughtful and good sister has passed away, and we will greatly miss her. The beautiful home where there have been so many happy meetings, as well as sad ones, is entirely broken up, and we will see the familiar faces no more until some sweet day we meet in the great beyond.

"And now on the midnight sky we look,
  And our hearts grow full of weeping;
Each star is to us a sealed book,
  Some tale of that loved one keeping.

We parted in silence, we parted in tears,
  On the banks of that lonely river;
But the odor and bloom of those bygone years,
  Shall hang o'er its waters forever."

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No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph.D. 170 p. 8vo. Springfield, 1901.

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